The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX....NO. 5862. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Acceptance of the Spanish Throne by Prince Hohenzollern.

Opposition of the French Emperor to the Prince.

Capt. Eyre's Appeal Presented to the British Parliament and Withdrawn.

Destructive Floods and Great Loss of Life in Australia.

Reception and Entertainment of the President in New-London.

Fearful Crimes and Casualties on the Fourth.

EUROPE.

Prince Hohenzollern and the Spanish Throne—Official Notice of Queen Isabella's Abdication—The Roman Council.

MADRID, July 5.—It is announced today that the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN has accepted the offer of the Spanish throne. The Council will immediately take the matter under discussion. It is tolerably certain that this candidature will be proclaimed without the sanction of the Cortes. The Government authorities today officially deny having made any but confidential overtures to a foreign Prince. The name of the Prince, the Government adds, it is not yet proper to divulge....The Carlist Junta has imposed silence on its partisan Press.

PARIS, July 5.—Ex-Queen ISABELLA has had official notification conveyed to all the foreign Courts of her abdication of the throne.

ROME, July 5.—The discussion of the fourth chapter—that relative to the supremacy of the Pope—was ended in the Ecumenical Council yesterday, many of the orators inscribed to speak on the subject having withdrawn. It is reported there will be a public meeting on Sunday, the 17th inst.

Meeting in Paris on the Hohenzollern Question—Prim's Explanation in Madrid.

PARIS, July 5.—Assurances are given that the proposition to invite a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain does not meet with the approval of all the members of the Spanish Cabinet. It is rumored that the Spanish Ministry will be modified. The Deputies of the Left Center in the Corps Legislatif will hold a meeting to-morrow to determine on a line of policy with regard to the affairs of Spain.

MADRID, July 5.—At the meeting of the Ministerial Council, held on Sunday, it was shown that Gen. PRIM had not been guilty of a personal intrigue in the Hohenzollern affair; that he acted all the time in concert with the Regent SERRANO, and that he had no intention of proclaiming a King without the consent of the Cortes.

The British Parliament—Debate Postponed on the Irish Land Bill in the Lords—University Tests Bill Passes the Commons—Reduction of the Debt.

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Lords the University Tests bill was received from the House of Commons and read for the first time. The House after considering amendments to the Irish Land bill in Committee postponed the subject until Friday, and having advanced several bills a stage, adjourned. In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. BAXTER said he was informed that the Lords of the Admiralty had as yet formed no opinion of the comparative merits of the new iron-clads *Monarch* and *Captain*. The University Tests bill was passed. The House in Committee continued to discuss amendments to the Education bill. On coming out of Committee a discussion arose on the reduction of the national debt, Mr. LAMBERT and others assailing the policy of the Government, which was defended by Mr. LOWE.

The Appeal of Captain Eyre of the Bombay, is Withdrawn from Parliament at the Request of the Premier.

LONDON, July 5.—In the Commons, Mr. TRACY introduced the appeal of Capt. EYRE, of the steamer *Bombay*. He recited the circumstances of the collision between the *Oneida* and *Bombay*, and maintained that all pointed to the innocence of Capt. EYRE; and he moved a resolve in accordance with this view of the case. Mr. GLADSTONE said the Captain of the *Bombay* was undoubtedly guilty of a grave error; but he regretted the introduction of the topic, and hoped it would be withdrawn. Mr. TRACY withdrew his resolution. The House disposed of some orders and adjourned.

A New Lieutenant-Governor for Bengal, India—Marriage of Lord Derby—Movements of the Prince of Wales—Accident at a Race-Course—Failures in Liverpool—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 5.—It is reported JOHN STRACHEY will succeed Hon. WILLIAM GREY, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal...The Earl of DERBY and the Countess of SALISBURY were married at the St. James Chapel, yesterday, the Dean of Windsor officiating. There was no display on the occasion....The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, will soon make a visit to Denmark....At the Carlisle races today, a temporary stand crowded with spectators, fell to the ground. Several men and boys were badly injured....The Hudson's Bay Company have appropriated the sum of £300,000 received from Canada for the transfer of its territory, to the payment of a dividend of three pounds sterling to each shareholder....Two heavy failures are reported in Liverpool, but the names are withheld. One of the firms is in the cotton business, and has liabilities to the extent of £80,000. The other is prominent in the India shipping and produce trade. The liabilities are heavy, but their amount is unknown....The annual game of cricket between the North and South of England elevens was concluded today. The North England eleven won....Advices received today from Aden report that the ship *Jane Dreden* was recently found ashore and abandoned near that place. Her cargo, composed of cotton from India, was not injured.

Return of the Yacht Racers to Port—Banquet in London to M. Lesseps—The Repairs of Ocean Cables—Construction of a Ship for this Purpose.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The large fleet of steam and sailing yachts which gathered in this harbor, yesterday, to witness the start of the ocean racers, has dispersed. It is estimated that seventy sail accompanied the *Dauntless* and *Cambria* out of the harbor yesterday noon.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Times*, in its city article this morning, anticipates no difficulties attending the close of the speculative accounts for the Autumn recess....The Duke of SUTHERLAND, yesterday, gave a banquet in honor of M. LESSEPS. Among the guests present were the Dukes of CAMBRIDGE and ARGYLL, Right Hons. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE and BENJAMIN DISRAELI, Lord DUFFERIN and others....The steamer *Robert Lowe* sailed yesterday from here with apparatus on board for the repair of the Atlantic cable, near Heart's Content, and the French cable, between St. Pierre and Duxbury. This steamer has just been built by the Atlantic Cable Companies for the express purpose of repairing cables, and is fitted with the most approved appliances. She will be stationed permanently on the American side in readiness for any contingency.

At the Newmarket races, today, the sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each was won by Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON'S b. c. *King o' Scots*, by *Lady Foss*, out of *Katherine Logie*; beating *Perfume*, second, and *Exposé* third.

Thomas Hughes Coming to America.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., is about making a three months' visit to the United States. He will sail from Southampton in the Bremen steamer *Donau*, on the 2d of August.

A New French Minister for China—A Cloud of Foreign War in France—Impending Legislative Conflict.

PARIS, July 5.—Mr. GEOFFROY, an attaché of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to China, vice the Count DE LALLEMAND....*Le Pays* (Imperialist newspaper) contains a noticeable article today, in which it is laid down as a law of self-preservation that France must preserve the Rhenish frontier, and that without this the country can never be secure....A conflict is impending between the Senate and the Corps Legislatif over certain laws lately passed by the Lower Chamber on the Press, on official announcements, and on the Councils General. The Senate desires to reject these laws, and will probably send them back to the Corps....Judgment in the cases of the members of the International Workmen's Society will be rendered on Friday.

Duty on Wines in Paris—The Orleans Petition—Attitude of France on Pruss-Spanish Negotiations for a King—The Heat.

PARIS, July 5.—A project has been introduced in the Corps Legislatif to reduce the *octroi* duty on wines brought into the City of Paris. The Committee to whom the matter was referred were at first disposed to report against reduction, and even recommended an increase of the tax; but they have finally come to the conclusion of letting the question rest until the next session. The petition from the Orleans Princes for the restoration of their property in France will probably be set aside until next year, but the subject will probably come up for debate next Saturday. In the Corps Legislatif, today, several members of the Left Center submitted interpellations concerning the proposed candidature of a Hohenzollern Prince for the Spanish throne. They were assured that the Duke DE GRAMMONT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had informed the Cabinets of Berlin and Madrid that France could not give her assent to the project. It was also stated that France would propose a Congress of the Great Powers to settle the question....Lord LYONS and Prince METTERNICH had an interview, today, with the Duke DE GRAMMONT....Baron VON WERTHER, the Prussian Ambassador, has gone to Ems....Deputy BANCEL has fully recovered from his recent illness....The Scotch Lodge of Freemasons in Paris has resolved to wear mourning three months for M. BARBÈS. Deputy JULES SIMON has become a member of this Lodge....The heat is intense again. The recent rains were light, and afforded only temporary and partial relief from the drouth, by which the country was afflicted. In Brittany, the drouth is so severe that farmers are selling their cattle at the rate of two cents per pound. In Paris, however, the butchers still keep up the price of meat. The provincial journals concur in estimating the yield of the grain crop at one-fourth below the average.

AUSTRALIA.

Late Advices—News from Sydney, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania—Earthquakes and Floods—Meeting of the Various Parliaments—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The steamer *Ajax* brought Sydney dates to the 28th of May. The ship *Harriet Breweg*, from New-York, had arrived....Great preparations were made for celebrating the Queen's birth-day at Sydney, but owing to the unpropitious weather the festivities were postponed....The Duke of EDINBURGH is expected at Port Jackson in August....The heavy floods continue. Twenty persons have perished and immense damage has been done to property. The flood exceeds anything of the kind since the country became a dependency of England. West Maitland has been flooded five times since March....There were shocks of earthquake May 24 and April 6....Parliament was to convene at Sydney on the 14th of June....A Spanish Consulate was established at Sydney on the 26th of April....The Queensland Parliament opened on the 24th of April....Rain fell to an unprecedented extent during March, and over forty inches in May throughout Queensland....The Victoria Parliament reassembled May 10....The contract for the first fifty-six miles of the North-eastern Railway has been closed....Tom Thumb and party left Melbourne, for Tasmania, on the 6th of May. Only 2,800 tons of flour are available for export, which is a great falling off from last year. There was a shock of earthquake May 22....A census of Tasmania has been completed. The population is 99,390.

The New-Zealand Government has guaranteed Mr. COLLIE, Mr. WEBB's agent, a subsidy of £150,000 a year in aid of the Australian Steam Service. The Government of Victoria entertained the project of paying the whole amount required, (£400,000,) and collecting the postage from the other colonies. The Administration of Melbourne received Mr. COLLIE's proposition with much favor. The members individually promised the subsidy if Melbourne is made the terminus of the route. A Cabinet Council to consider the subject was to be held on the 28th of May.

VENEZUELA.

Affairs Critical—A German Man-of-War Attacked—The President Supplied with Arms by a Danish Schooner.

CARACAS, June 24, via HAVANA, July 5.—Affairs in Venezuela are critical. The Guzman party is weak, holding only the port of Laguayra, which is blockaded by their opponents....The Dutch steamer *Honfleur* and schooner *Sarah* are still detained, but Mr. JESSURUN has been released....The German man-of-war *Meteor* was recently fired into by the fort at Laguayra....President GUZMAN has been supplied with arms and ammunition by a Danish schooner.

THE WEST INDIES.

General News—A Bark Wrecked Near St. Thomas—The Cable Laying at Jamaica—Heavy Forgery at Porto Rico.

HAVANA, July 5.—Dates from St. Thomas to the 1st instant have been received....The German bark *August*, from Hamburg for St. Thomas, was totally wrecked on Anegada Reef....The Panama and West India Telegraph Company's steamer *Titan* had arrived at St. Thomas....Hon. W. L. BIRCH, Governor of the Danish Antilles, had sailed for Copenhagen, to consult with the Home Government on Colonial reforms....Agents of GUZMAN BLANCO had purchased, at St. Thomas, the English steamer *Conway*, and would fit her out as a war steamer, to fight against the Monagas party.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, June 24, via HAVANA, July 5.—The telegraph steamer *Dacia* got afloat after discharging some of her stores. The laying of the cable will be immediately commenced.

PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, July 5.—Advices from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, report that Señor MAYAMAL, a lawyer of that city, had issued forged notes to the amount of $100,000, and, obtaining $100,000 more, had escaped.

Celebration of the Fourth in Havana—A Pleasant Time—The North and the South Join Hands.

HAVANA, July 5.—The Americans here celebrated the Fourth of July by a dinner, at which for the first time since the late rebellion, Northern and Southern men met in this city on a convivial occasion. The bands of the volunteers furnished the music. Speeches were made by the Consul-General and others, and great good feeling prevailed. The rooms were decorated with American flags, and in front of the building hung the Spanish and American banners....The French steamer *Nouveau Monde* arrived today from St. Nazaire, and sails to-night for Vera Cruz.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The British Flying Squadron at Honolulu—Celebration of the Queen's Birthday—Anniversary of the Institution of Christianity—The Coolie Trade.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The steamer *Ajax* arrived here today from Honolulu June 20. She connected with the steamer *Wonga Wonga* from Sydney, N. S. W. The English flying squadron, consisting of six men-of-war, under command of Admiral HORNBY, arrived at Honolulu June 16, and were to sail for Valparaiso on the 23d. The Admiral was presented to the King. His Majesty was afterward entertained aboard the flag-ship, and received the customary honors....The birthday of Queen VICTORIA was appropriately observed at Honolulu....The anniversary of the institution of Christianity in the Hawaiian Islands was celebrated at Honolulu with unusual enthusiasm. The entire native and foreign population from that and adjacent districts, and many persons from adjacent islands attended....The *Matilda*, from Hong Kong, with Chinese emigrants, has arrived at Honolulu....The *Emerald*, *Governor Morton*, *Adeline* and *Carrollton*, touched, en route for their destinations.

THE PRESIDENT IN CONNECTICUT.

His Visit to New-London—His Reception and Entertainment—Brilliant Banquet at the Pequot House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 5.—President GRANT closes his visit to the land of his ancestors and of steady habits to-night. He has been four days in Connecticut, during which he has traveled through a good portion of the State, and has shaken hands with a good portion of its inhabitants. He has listened quietly to innumerable speeches, but has adhered to his uniform habit of making very few in return. His tour through the State has elicited an immense deal of curiosity from people, but owing to his provoking reticence, his undemonstrative bearing, his not very imposing presence, he has not excited much enthusiasm. What cheering he has received has been made in honor of the office he holds and of the history he has made in the past, than of any particular greatness indicated by his personal presence. The people here have not forgotten how he brought them victorious out of the war with rebellion, and they seem to be content that their greatest General in time of war should appear the commonest citizen in time of peace. On the whole, the Presidential visit to Connecticut has been a very satisfactory one to all parties, and Gen. GRANT expresses himself highly pleased with the tour, and not a little surprised at the wealth, the industry, intelligence, and the universal evidences of luxury and thrift that everywhere prevail among the people of this ancient Commonwealth.

RECEPTION IN NEW-LONDON.

The Presidential party left Norwich punctually at two o'clock this afternoon, in a special train, with Senator BUCKINGHAM, Hon. LORENZO BLACKSTONE, the Mayor of New London; A. N. RAMSDELL, President of the New-London Northern Railroad; JULIUS WEBB, Manager of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, and a large number of invited guests, for New-London. On their arrival in the city they were taken about town in carriages. The public and many private buildings were elaborately decorated, and the large crowds that lined the streets cheered the distinguished party as it was driven rapidly through. The party then embarked on the steamer *City of New-York*, which had been placed at their disposal by Mr. WEBB, and were taken to the Pequot House. The shipping in the harbor was gaily decorated with bunting. Passing down the river, the steamer was saluted by the blowing of steam whistles and the heavy guns of Fort Trumbull, and the revenue cutter *James Campbell*. On landing at the wharf of the Pequot House, a salute was fired, and the party marched to the house, where the New-London officials formerly took leave of the President.

BANQUET AT THE PEQUOT HOUSE.

At 5 o'clock an elegant banquet was given at the Pequot House, in one of the private parlors. Among others present were STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New-York; Senator W. A. BUCKINGHAM, LORENZO BLACKSTONE and Gen. HARLAND, of Norwich; Mayor ALLEN, BENJAMIN STARK, AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE, A. N. RAMSDELL, and others, of New-London; and Ex-Govs. JEWELL and HAWLEY, of Hartford. After the banquet, the party strolled about the grounds and otherwise amused themselves until 9 o'clock, when a brilliant reception was held in the drawing-rooms. Besides the gentlemen previously mentioned, there were also present Gen. John A. Dix, Charles Dennis, Capt. Upshur, U. S. N., Manager Stuart, Countess de Ferussac, Col. and Mrs. Thorne, Charles Blake, Mrs. Depau, George G. Havern, Henry A. Mott, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., of New-York, Col. Gunther, U. S. A., Mrs. Gen. Jones and others of New-York; F. W. Bradlee, of Boston; N. Frazier, of Philadelphia. The toilets of the ladies were magnificent. The crowd promenaded, to the music of the band, up and down the spacious halls and verandas, witnessing a fine pyrotechnic display on the lawn, and passed the time pleasantly until the arrival of the steamer *City of New-York*, on board of which the President and party embarked for New-York, in charge of Manager WEBB. The whole affair has been exceedingly well managed, and the day one of the most enjoyable the President and his party have spent in Connecticut. They will proceed directly to Washington from New-York to-morrow morning.

The Fishery Question—Seizure of an American Schooner by a British Cruiser.

BOSTON, July 5.—A dispatch has been received in Salem, from Capt. McDONALD, of the schooner *J. H. Nickerson*, owned in Salem, stating that a British cutter had seized his vessel while going into one of the ports of Cape Breton with the intention of purchasing bait. Another dispatch from Capt. McDONALD on Saturday states that his vessel has been taken away, he knows not where.

Virginia Military Institute—Commencement Exercises.

LEXINGTON, Va., July 5.—The Commencement exercises of the Virginia Military Institute were concluded this morning. Gov. WALKER delivered the address before the graduating class to an immense crowd. He was enthusiastically applauded. JAMES BARON HOPE, of Norfolk, delivered a memorial poem. There were fifty-two graduates, the largest number ever known. The Alumni dinner, last evening, drew together a large number of distinguished Southerners. Speeches were made by Gov. WALKER, Ex-Gov. LETCHER, Rev. Dr. CURRY, Col. MASSIE, Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, Hon. Z. TURNER and others. The Commencement ball was a brilliant affair. There was a display of fire-works last night.

THE INDIANS.

Letters from Various Agents—The Pawnees—Treachery of Government Proposals—Frequent Indian Raids.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following letter was received at the Indian Bureau today:

OMAHA, Nebraska, 6th Month, 28th Day, 1870.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Yesterday Gen. C. C. AUGUR gave permission for the stolen ponies of the Pawnee Agency, belonging to Indians in the Central Superintendency, to be taken to Fort Harper by some Pawnees, under care of L. NORTH, a white man, as interpreter. Gen. AUGUR thinks it is not safe or advisable for the Pawnees to go on their Summer hunt. The United States troops are in the direction of the hunting grounds in pursuit of hostile Indians, and they might mistake the Pawnees for enemies. I have communicated these advices to Agent TROTH, and suggested to him if the Pawnees are likely to suffer for want of food, in consequence of being prohibited from hunting, to inform me, and to make application through this office for subsistence, which I will forward to them. On the 22d inst. four hostile Indians, supposed to be Sioux, came near the Pawnee village. The Pawnees and white soldiers pursued them, and having surrounded one of them, by shooting at him killed a Pawnee and wounded three others. They also killed the Sioux Indian. On the 24th the agent was informed that 240 Indians, supposed to be Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, crossed the Platte and went north. It is not known whether they were on the war-path or not. Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

To Hon. E. S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

THIEVING INDIANS.

The following letter is also received:

CAMP SUPPLY, Indian Territory, June 7, 1870.

DEAR SIR: It is my duty to inform you of the following facts, viz: On the 26th of May I received for you a lot of goods from Capts. RILEY, LEES and REYNOLDS, and shipped the same by TRACY's train. On the 29th, at Osage Springs, the Indians attacked them and took the entire lot of mules, including those belonging to DICK CURTIS, at the same time killing one of TRACY's drivers. Two men rode in at night and informed Col. NELSON, who sent out two companies of cavalry and mules, and brought the wagons back to this place. I received the goods off the wagons and placed them in an empty storehouse, and the packages are the same as shipped, but some of the goods were wet from the recent severe rains. Capt. REYNOLDS was ordered to turn over the horses and stores by the 20th inst., and settle up all business pertaining to subsisting Indians. I have reconsidered my determination to remain here, if you would employ me, as the responsibility for all this property at the present state of affairs is too great, as the Indians are within six hundred yards and around us almost every night. A few nights ago they endeavored to stampede a train just below, where we had our corn and bacon piles. HUBBELL and myself ran to the rescue, and together we drove the Indians away. Last night they stampeded and stole SHAW's stock, that had just arrived from the agency. How they ever managed to get up without being killed is a miracle to all of us. We have for three weeks been living in preparation for an attack, and with our arms beside us in bed. They killed and scalped DAVE LEE's man; also a Mexican, right in the post. They also killed two men and fearfully wounded the sergeant at the ranche, between this and Dodge. So you see there is no child's play about this at all events. About twenty Indians are lying around the post, but it is impossible to kill or capture them. The cavalry did go out one day and ran them ten or twelve miles, but nothing came of it except the death of several horses.

Remember me kindly to all the folks, and don't let any one come up unless well guarded.

Very truly yours, C. P. RANDALL.

DARK AND DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has the following letters through Friend ENOCH HOAG, Superintendent for the Central Superintendency:

OFFICE KIOWA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, June 13, 1870.

Friend E. Hoag, Superintendent Indian Affairs, &c.:

From the reports of some Indians, I believe that all of the Kiowas, Apaches, and about half of the Comanches, have left the reservation without my consent. One of the Chiefs, TAHANANICA, sent word to me that he wanted the soldiers to come out and fight them. From what I can learn, it is the intention of some of them to join the roving Indians and make an extensive raid into Texas. It appears that when TAHANANICA made his raid here on the 26th ult., they killed and scalped, according to their own report, one man. His dead body has been diligently searched for, but not found. The only reasons I have heard the Indians assign for leaving here are: First, because so many of them were sick and died here last Summer and Fall; second, they receive so small an amount of annuity goods; and third, not being allowed to purchase ammunition. The Indians report the Mexicans are now somewhere on the plains [illegible] here, as near as I can learn, selling arms and ammunition to the Indians. Gen. GRIERSON has a considerable number of his troops along Red River, and other places, watching for the movements of Indians. Affairs look rather dark and discouraging.

Respectfully, LAWRIE TATUM, United States Indian Agent.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY, June 12, 1870.

E. Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

A courier arrived at this place last evening from Camp Supply, bringing intelligence of various depredations committed by Indians. A copy of one of the communications brought I propose forwarding to thee. The Arapahoes, we believe, are all encamped within a few miles of this place at least. All the leading men of the tribe are here. Thirty-two lodges only of the Cheyennes have arrived and some of them but recently. We know nothing positively or definitely about the others. It is believed a portion of the Cheyennes are among those committing the depredations, but how many I have not information sufficient to enable me to conjecture or form an opinion.

Respectfully, BRINTON DARLINGTON, United States Indian Agent.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—Information has been received at military headquarters that Lieut. YOUNG, of the Second Cavalry, with thirty-five men, attacked 200 hostile Indians on the 26th of June, thirty-eight miles from Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railway. Fifteen Indians were killed and a number wounded. One soldier was wounded, named Sergt. MICHAEL KERNAN, who was shot in the hip. The Indians fled to the mountains, and it is impossible to discover their track.

NEW RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

Meeting of Railway Magnates in the West—A New Road Projected—Election of Officers.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 5.—A meeting of officers of the New-York Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroads was held here Saturday and today to perfect arrangements for the immediate construction of the short line of railway from Dayton to Cincinnati. The Company was fully organized and the following directors elected: Hon. Horace F. Clark, of New-York; James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, N. Y.; Amasa Stone, Jr., Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland; Jacob W. Pierce, of Boston; Hon. Rush R. Sloan, President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railway; H. C. Lord, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Layfayette Railroad; R. M. Shomaker, and J. M. Kenney, of Cincinnati. R. M. Shomaker was subsequently elected President of the new corporation. Arrangements were also concluded which secure the immediate completion of a railroad between Springfield and Columbus, via London.

Balloon Ascension by a Boy in Poughkeepsie—A Fortunate Escape from Death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., July 5.—A lad named BYRON BIRD, fourteen years of age, made his first balloon ascension from this place, this afternoon, in the balloon Flying Cloud. The balloon was watched with intense interest for over half an hour, when, at a height of several thousand feet, it was seen to rapidly descend, the boy apparently having lost all control of it. It bounded along the ground at Pleasant Valley, seven miles distant, when the lad jumped from the basket, unhurt. The balloon again rose and finally landed at Cornwall Bridge, Conn., sixty miles distant.

MURDERS.

A Terrible Record of Crime—Four Men Killed in One Day—Probable Homicide at New-Hamburg.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., July 5.—THOMAS E. BURDICK, a school teacher in this village, was shot about 1 o'clock this morning, by CHAS. EACKER, and died at 10½ o'clock. BURDICK passed into the bar-room of the Franklin House, and was followed by EACKER, who, stepping in front of him, drew a pistol, and without a word shot him, the ball entering the left breast and passed through the lungs and lodged beneath the skin, near the spine. EACKER was immediately arrested and is now lodged in the Fonda jail. This is the most cold-blooded murder ever known in this section. It was with great difficulty that the people were restrained from lynching EACKER. He had threatened to take BURDICK's life some time since, on account of some law matters; but little attention was paid to this at the time. EACKER was in liquor at the time of the shooting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5.—Early Monday morning CHAS. McCARTHY was murdered at the west shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel. TIMOTHY LYNCH was arrested on suspicion. They were both laborers in the tunnel.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5.—On the afternoon of the Fourth, Policeman JAMES MURPHY arrested one of three brothers, named JAMES, JOHN and DAVID DUBBING, for insulting remarks to a young girl, near Lexington Market, in this city. He was assaulted by the others in a terrible manner with billies, but clung to his prisoner and took him to the watch-house where he stated his charge, and shortly afterward died of his injuries. The other two brothers have also been arrested.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—At Parlor Grove, in Kentucky, a few miles below this city, TOM DAILY was shot and killed on Monday by an unknown person.

BOSTON, July 5.—ABRAHAM RECHBERG, a German, was killed at Jamaica Plains during a drunken row yesterday.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., July 5.—An unknown man was found dead in the creek near this place yesterday. His scalp was torn up, there were bruises on his forehead and a stab in the neck underneath the right ear. In an oat-field near by his hat and coat were found, surrounded by pools of blood. Coroner VANDERWATER held a hasty inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death at the hands of some person or persons unknown. The case is to be further investigated. The deceased was about thirty years of age, sharp-featured, sandy mustache and hair sandy. Nothing whatever was found by which he could be identified.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Accidents—A Boy Cut in Two by a Train—Another Boy Thrown One Hundred Feet and Killed—A Laborer Fatally Injured.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 5.—JAMES CODIN, of Rutland, aged seventeen years, while returning from the firemen's muster last evening, left the car at Salisbury and while attempting to get on again, while the train was in motion, was thrown beneath the cars and cut in two....About noon yesterday MICHAEL MANNING, a section hand on the Rutland Railroad, living two miles south of Middlebury, placed a hand-car on the track, intending to take his wife and little boy, aged eight years, to Middlebury. Just before starting he became aware of the approach of an express train, and endeavored to get the hand-car off the track, assisted by his boy. While so engaged the train, at full speed, being an hour behind time, struck them. The little boy was knocked a hundred feet and killed instantly. MANNING was terribly bruised, and was supposed to be fatally injured internally. It is probable he has since died. The engine kept the track and was not injured.

NEWBURG, July 5.—A serious accident occurred at Washingtonville, on the Newburg Branch, yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock. As Conductor LAKE's coal train was passing over the branch it broke in two, and on coming together again it was with such force as to pile the cars one above the other as high as the station. JOHN CROWELL, a brakeman, who was on the third or fourth car, was buried in the ruins and instantly killed. Conductor LAKE and his flagman, A. HAWKINS, who were in the caboose, were slightly injured.

A Child Pursuing a Favorite Dog Run Over and Killed—Railway Accident—A Journalist Choked to Death in Philadelphia—Explosion of Fire-Works.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—A child aged nine years, daughter of Mr. BEALS, residing at Matapan, was run over and killed, today, on the Hartford and Erie Railroad track, by a gravel train. She ran in front of the engine to save a favorite dog she supposed in danger.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 5.—JOHN McGARRY, while attempting to get on the express train here, this morning, fell under the cars and was instantly killed. He was a resident of Macedon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—GEORGE THOMAS, formerly connected with the *Evening Argus* and *Sunday Atlas*, was suffocated, last evening, at the American Hotel, by a piece of meat becoming fixed in his throat, and died before medical assistance could be rendered. The deceased was forty years of age, and was recently in the lumber business.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 5.—During the pyrotechnic display, last evening, a large quantity of fire-works, laid aside in a pile, were accidentally set off. Several persons were burned and otherwise injured, but not seriously. The discharge of rockets in the crowd and the sudden illumination, caused great consternation.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—JEROME B. JOHNSON, a prominent Democratic politician, was killed, yesterday, by the breaking down of a bridge near Harrison, Ohio....A passenger train on the Dayton and Michigan Railway ran into a horse last night at 9 o'clock, near Wapakoneta. The locomotive was somewhat injured. Two members of a fire company from Lima jumped from the train, one breaking an arm and the other injuring his ankle. The train proceeded after three hour's delay.

BANGOR, Me., July 5.—Two Indians, named JOSEPH ATTLEAN and STEPHEN TOMAH, of Old Town, and a white man named EDWARD COWLY, of Houlton, were drowned, yesterday morning, by the swamping of a bateau on which they were going over Island Falls, on the west branch of the Penobscot. ATTLEAN was a son of the Governor of the Penobscot Indians.

Base-Ball—The Unions and Nationals—The Latter Defeated.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The game of base-ball, today, between the Unions of Morrisania and the Nationals of this city, was a one-sided and tame affair throughout. The New-Yorkers were without the services of their fine catcher, BIRDSALL, and the Nationals were short of HAY, pitcher, and GLENN, left field, owing to some misunderstanding. It was a rubber-ball game, and there was considerable muffing in the play on the part of both sides. The following is the score by innings:

Innings:										
Unions	4	5	2	2	2	2	0	2	5	—24
Nationals	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—15

Deaths of Prominent Citizens—Funeral of Pomeroy Tucker at Palmyra.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 5.—HENRY G. BRONSON, son of the late Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 9 o'clock this evening.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Dr. CHARLES A. POPE, an eminent surgeon in this city, and well known throughout the country, died suddenly in Paris at 5 o'clock this evening.

BROCKVILLE, Canada, July 4.—Hon. GEORGE CRAWFORD, one of the oldest and most respected public men here, died last night.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 5.—IRA PECK, aged about eighty years, a wealthy and well known citizen of Hartford, died suddenly this morning. He leaves an estate of over one million dollars.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 5.—The funeral of the veteran editor, POMEROY TUCKER, was very largely attended. The Masonic ceremonies were impressive, and never did greater solemnity prevail here than on this occasion. There were present numbers of representatives of the Press and of the Masonic fraternity from other places.

THE NEW COURT OF APPEALS.

The Judges Sworn into Office—Address of the Bar—Response by the Chief-Justice—Order of the Court—The Appeals Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—The new Court of Appeals assembled yesterday, the members being sworn into office by Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State. Hon. J. V. L. PRUYN moved that, in view of the fact that a new era of the Judiciary of the State is about to open, the Bar may be permitted to present an address to the Court, which motion was granted. On the adjournment of the Court the members of the Bar assembled, calling Hon. M. B. CHAMPLIN, Attorney-General, to the chair. Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES moved that Hon. AMASA J. PARKER be delegated to prepare an address to the Court of Appeals, which motion was carried. This morning, on the meeting of the Court, Judge PARKER delivered the address, which was responded to by Chief-Justice CHURCH.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE PARKER.

Judge Parker spoke as follows:

May it please the Court, at a meeting of the members of the Bar, held yesterday, the pleasant duty was assigned to me of addressing you on your accession to the Bench, and of expressing to you, with their congratulations, their entire confidence and the earnest wish that the responsible duties upon which you are about to enter may prove as agreeable to yourselves as they believe they will be useful to the public. The organization of a new Court of last resort, in this great State begins a new epoch in its judicial history, and will be justly regarded as a prominent landmark in the march of events. Its importance in this case can only be appreciated by remembering that this Court is the final arbiter of questions affecting the lives and liberty and property of more than four millions of people, and that you hold within your jurisdiction great commercial interests extending far beyond the political boundaries of the State. The absorbing power of our great Metropolis, attracting toward it the commerce of the world, and carrying out in business affairs the same great mechanical law of the universe by which the greater body attracts to it the smaller, will bring before you for adjudication, questions arising in every land and and on every sea. The administration of justice, whether considered with reference to its delicacy or the responsibility, justly belongs to the highest class of governmental power. It calls for godlike attributes; it demands the exercise of the best intellectual and moral gifts; it can be successful only so long as it commands the public confidence. We have been taught and we fully believe that an independent and honest Judiciary is the bulwark of our liberties. From the commencement of our State Government, the Courts of final resort have always commanded the confidence of the people. They have been filled by men eminent for their learning, and of unquestioned integrity, who have diligently applied their best faculties to the discharge of their duties. Their opinions have commanded the respect of the world, and they are cited as well at Westminster Hall as in all the States of the Union. Their failure, from time to time, to prevent an accumulation of causes on the calendar, has been owing to no remissness of duty on their part, but to the increase of litigation necessarily consequent upon an increase of population, of property and of commerce. Our highest Court has been characterized during the last twenty years (as was the Court which preceded it) by great industry and ability; and it retires from its field of labor with the good opinion and the thanks of the community. Three times in the history of our State has its highest tribunal been reorganized with a view to adapt its capacity for business to the increased necessities for its services. At each time it was believed we could profit by the additional experience of the past. It is confidently expected by those whom I represent on this occasion, that the tribunal I now have the honor to address will prove, as now constituted, a great improvement on those which have gone before it. Some of you, as well as myself, participated in the discussions which led to the adoption of the present plan. We knew what was desired, and what defects it was proposed to remedy. The Court has secured a more permanent character. It no longer changes one-half its numbers with every revolving year. A longer term of service secures the advantage of experience, and will give stability to its judgment. Its hold upon the public confidence will be strengthened by the fact that it represents different political opinions, and it will deserve that increased confidence because it secures that examination of a certain class of governmental questions from different standpoints. It is but just to say that with these advantages in the plan of organization, and the high personal character of those just chosen to test it, no Court has ever before been inaugurated in our State which shared so largely in the public confidence, and which gave such promise of future usefulness. The change in the judiciary system just effected has been brought about in the hope of relieving the calendar of the great number of causes awaiting a hearing. Promptness in the administration of justice is indispensable to its efficiency, and in promoting that the interests and wishes of the Bar coincide fully with the public interest. It is greatly to be regretted that the delay in organizing the new Court throws upon it the accumulations of one year more than was originally intended. But it is confidently believed by the Bar that the practice which it is said will be adopted by this Court, of holding a continuous session, like that of the United States Supreme Court, and deciding causes before writing opinions, will greatly lessen the labor of the Judges, and soon relieve them from the accumulation I have mentioned. In conclusion, allow me to say, in behalf of those I represent, that it will at all times give them great pleasure to do all in their power to render the duties of the Court agreeable and lighten its labors. They will strive to uphold its dignity, and to maintain it in the full confidence of the public; and they hope in return to deserve its good opinion and enjoy its esteem, confident, as they are, that justice can only be well and advantageously administered when pleasant reciprocal relations and mutual respect and confidence exist between the Bench and the Bar.

REPLY OF JUDGE CHURCH.

When Judge PARKER had concluded, Chief-Justice CHURCH responded as follows:

JUDGE PARKER: For my associates and myself, I desire to return to you, and to the members of the Bar in whose behalf you have spoken, our profound thanks for the confidence you have expressed in the Court as now organized, and for the complimentary sentiments contained in your address toward its individual members. It is to be regretted, as you have stated, that we are obliged to commence with an amount of business which, at the outset, threatens to overwhelm us; but by persistent labor and persevering determination to accomplish the work, we hope to be successful. I feel at liberty to say that an earnest and conscientious effort will be made to satisfy the most reasonable expectations of the profession and the people of the State. You have not overestimated the character of our duties. It is no exaggeration to say that this Court is the most important judicial tribunal in the country, except the Supreme Court of the United States; and in the number of cases to be disposed of and the amount of money and property in relation to which we are called upon to adjudicate, it is more important, I apprehend, than even that Court, although that tribunal is vastly more important to the people of the whole country when it discharges with fidelity the duty of restraining the action of the various Departments of the General Government within the precise limits prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. For myself, without judicial experience, I enter upon the discharge of the duties of this position with great diffidence in my ability to meet successfully its grave responsibilities. But as my associates are all gentlemen of the highest character and ability, possessed of ample legal learning and ability, and nearly all of them of large judicial experience, I am consoled and gratified with the reflection that any defects of my own will not be injuriously felt in the general action of the Court. I may be permitted to express the hope and belief that the Court in its official action will always be independent of every improper influence and free from unjust bias or prejudice, and that the high judicial character which the State has heretofore attained will never be tarnished or lowered by the conduct of any of its members.

Ex-Judge HENRY E. DAVIES moved that the address of Judge AMASA J. PARKER and the responsive remarks of Chief-Justice SANFORD E. CHURCH be entered upon the minutes of the Court. The motion was granted. The Chief-Justice then announced that the Court was ready to hear motions, and the ordinary business of the Court was proceeded with.

The following orders have been made by the Court now in session:

Ordered, That a term of this Court be held at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, to commence on Tuesday, the 11th day of April next, and to continue until the 1st day of May next, with such recesses as the Court shall from time to time direct.

Ordered, That causes noticed for hearing at the present term may be heard at the October term, without further notice; and causes entitled to be heard, and not noticed, may be noticed by either party for a hearing at such time.

E. O. PERRIN, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

In the Commission of Appeals today, all the Commissioners present, the following cases, among others, were disposed of as noted:

Dellaye vs. the New-York Central Railroad. It was ordered that the case be advanced, and placed at the head of the general calendar, and subsequently argued by both sides.

Ridgeway vs. the City of Brooklyn. Motion for a re-argument was denied.

FIRES.

Large and Destructive Fires at Oswego, Rochester, and Oil City, Penn.—Twenty Families Burned Out in Providence—A Village Destroyed in Nevada—Fires Elsewhere.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 5.—The Union Elevator, owned by F. T. CARRINGTON, FAILING & RUNDELL and D. G. FORT, was destroyed by fire last night. The elevator contained about 40,000 bushels of grain, mostly of choice Canada wheat. The total loss is about $127,000. The building was valued at $70,000; insured for $42,000. The grain, valued at $57,000, was fully insured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—The National Hotel stables and WOODS & WALBRIDGE's livery stables, on Fitzhugh-street, were destroyed by fire this morning. The Union Building and ELWANGER & BARRY's block were damaged to some extent. Two horses were burned. Alderman WHITCOMB, proprietor of the National Hotel, in attempting to remove a valuable horse from his stable, was kicked in the face by the animal and considerably injured. The loss by the fire is about $22,000, and insurance $15,000.

OIL CITY, Penn., July 5.—A fire at midnight of the Fourth destroyed a row of seven frame buildings on the west side of the Creek, being on the east side of Main-street, between the iron bridge and Gov. JOHNSON's well. The loss is from $25,000 to $30,000. There was little or no insurance. The *Daily Oil City Times*, which was situated in the row, lost from $6,000 to $7,000, and was insured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 5.—Last night a fire broke out in the long wooden tenement-house on Langley-street, known as Boston Block, owned by JOSIAH S. EASTMAN, of Dorchester. The upper story was nearly destroyed. Twenty families were left without shelter, and encamped over night in a field.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The greater portion of Gold Hill, Nevada, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames spread from Main-street to the buildings on the side of the hill. The telegraph poles were burned and the line is down. No further particulars have been received.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 5.—In the afternoon, yesterday, the tin-shop of GRAHAM & COON, in East Liberty, was burned. The fire was caused by fire-crackers. The stock in the dry-goods store of W. B. McCONNELL was much injured by water. GRAHAM & COON's loss is about $3,000, and is covered by insurance. Later in the evening the stable of HENRY RAHE was fired by the explosion of a lamp, and totally destroyed. Also the grocery of HENRY RAHE, and the billiard-hall of J. J. LAWSON. RAHE's loss is $13,000; insured for $7,000. LAWSON's loss is $5,000; insurance, $3,000. Mr. RAHE was dangerously injured by the explosion of the lamp.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—The livery stable of the American House at Kenosha, Wis., with four horses, and three houses were burned on the 4th. The loss is $11,000; insurance, $6,000....The Barrett House at Keokuk, Iowa, and several buildings adjoining, were burned yesterday. While the fire was in progress the house of Dr. J. C. HUGHES, on second floor, was discovered to be on fire, which spread north and west, reducing the entire block, except one building, to ashes. The firemen of the city were absent on an excursion to Warsaw, and fears were entertained at one time that the city would be destroyed. The loss is estimated all the way from $60,000 to $200,000. A fire at Pekin, Ill., Saturday, destroyed MILLER's livery-stable, McCORMICK's saloon, and a boarding-house. The total loss is $30,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Five boys were accidentally drowned in the Mississippi River yesterday, at Dubuque.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

RICHMOND, Va., July 5.—Judge GUIGNON today decided in the contested city election question, that the matter of illegal and fraudulent votes cannot be gone into. Had this branch of the case been gone into the proceedings would have extended beyond the term for which the city officers were elected. The Republicans claim that this decision, in effect, gives the city offices to their candidates. The Conservatives still contest the case, on the ground of informality in the election.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A meeting of delegates from counties in Pennsylvania where the Republicans are in the minority was held yesterday, and a resolution adopted that the Republican State Committee from minority counties, called to meet on the 13th inst., is recommended to call a State Convention to be composed of delegates from the minority counties and districts, with a view to procuring legislation favorable to minority representation, and that it invite all majority counties and districts favorable to the same to send delegates.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5.—The new School Board organized today by the election of FRANCIS FERRY, President; W. F. HURLBUT, Clerk; JOHN HANCOCK, Superintendent. The officers elected are all in favor of the Bible in the public schools. The majority was small, but equal to the expectations of the friends of the Bible.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 5.—Yesterday morning, the lace and kid glove store of GEORGE W. VOGEL, No. 1,202 Chestnut-street, was robbed of goods valued at $8,000 to $10,000. Over a hundred dozen Jouvin's gloves were taken. Each glove is stamped with Mr. VOGEL's name.

JACKSON, Miss., July 5.—A serious affray occurred today at Wesson, fifty miles south from here, between blacks and whites, caused by the abuse of a white boy by a negro. The negroes fired on the whites, wounding two. The fire was returned, killing three negroes instantly.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—The trustees of Dartmouth College met in Concord July 4, and elected Mr. JOHN C. PROCTOR, late tutor, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; and Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., of New-York; and ALONZO H. QUINT, D. D., of New-Bedford, Mass., Trustees of the College.

MONTREAL, July 5.—Orders have been sent to Sherbrooke for the release of the so-called Fenian Gen. McNAMARA, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant his detention.

The Illinois Election—The Constitution with Minority Representation Adopted.

From the Chicago Republican, July 4.

While the returns are scattering and meager, they are of such a character as to authorize us to claim that the Constitution, with all the provisions submitted to a separate vote, has been adopted. That on minority representation appears to have encountered most opposition, perhaps because most innovating and least understood; but there is every present indication that it has carried, despite the persistent rally made against it. As a result, then, of Saturday's election, Illinois has exchanged for an organic law which bristled all over with defects and insufficiency, an instrument which is as nearly perfect as erring human nature is capable of framing amid present surroundings, which is imbued with the most advanced principles of republican civilization, and which has received the highest encomiums from the statesmen of the Old as well as of the New World. As a mere investment of time and effort, the ratifying vote of Saturday will, we are confident, prove the most remunerative of any ever cast in Illinois. Messrs. FARWELL, BOOTH and ROGERS have been chosen Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County. McALLISTER is the Supreme Court Judge from the Seventh Judicial District, by a considerable majority. His election will constitute that tribunal of four Democrats and three Republicans.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIPS CHINA AND HOLSATIA.

The steam-ships *China*, from Liverpool June 25 and Queenstown June 26, and the *Holsatia*, from Hamburg, June 21, and Havre June 25, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to Capt. E. MEIER, of the *Holsatia*, for the prompt delivery of our German and French files. The news by these arrivals is two days later than that brought by the *City of Brooklyn*.

Prince CHARLES, of Roumania, has sent 25,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

With regard to the late sale of the *Liberté*, it is stated that M. DE GIRARDIN stipulated that no important political personage should be called in to wield the editorial bâton. He desires the seat to remain virtually vacant, in order that he may at any moment remount the tripod.

It is stated that should the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope be declared by the Ecumenical Council, there will be an extensive return of perverts to the Church of England. Several well-known quondam Anglicans are corresponding with one another on the subject.

Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of a terrific storm which has swept the coast of Ireland, and which has caused a vast amount of shipwrecks and loss of life. The ship *Maria Celeste*, of Granville Pitron, is reported to have been totally wrecked on the coast, and the bodies of eighteen of the crew have been washed ashore.

The "anti-surplice demonstrations" at Ashton-in-Makerfield, England, have led to proceedings before the Magistrates being taken against several of the persons implicated. Yesterday, seven men and two women were fined in the aggregate £25 10s., on information laid by the Police, and eight other persons were committed for trial for riot. In the case of three of the persons, who were described as ringleaders, the Magistrates refused to accept bail, and they were accordingly removed in custody.

Lately, says the *Broad Arrow*, every week has seen bodies of troops being exercised on the railway between Berlin and Hamburg, in preparing trains of carriages, entering and descending from the same, and loading and unloading them with material of war. The construction of the line which is to connect Kiel with the railway network of Europe is being unremittingly pursued.

The Bishop of Chester has refused to consecrate a church at West Derby, near Liverpool, on account of the elaborate character of the decorations. The walls and roof, and almost every part of the church, are covered with painting and gilding, and there is an altar-piece which the Bishop considers objectionable. The founder of the church, a Mrs. READE, who has spent £30,000 upon it, and refuses to alter to suit the Bishop's views, threatens him with a law suit.

The extraordinary case referred to in a note which we published the other day, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of June 25, in which it was stated that a piece of skin had been removed from the body of a negro to that of a child, is thus explained in a letter printed this morning: "A child had sustained an enormous burn, leaving a wound so large that the powers of the little patient were totally unable to heal it. It was determined to make an attempt partly to cover this wound by transplantation of skin, and the attempt was followed by results which rendered it desirable, for their correct interpretation and for the surgeon's future guidance, to transplant a piece of skin of darker tint as a test to determine how much of the fresh piece became itself incorporated with the tissues over which it was placed. For this purpose a morsel of skin was taken from the colored man in question, and the little experiment is expected to determine a point, the knowledge of which will, in all human probability, enable the surgeon save the child's life."

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Constantinople, writing on the 17th inst., says: Although a considerable period has elapsed since the Pera fire no official report has yet been made, and we are therefore only able in an approximate manner to arrive at something near the extent of the fearful affair. To state the loss of life at above 2,000 would certainly be no exaggeration, and the destruction of property at the lowest estimate may be taken at ten millions sterling. The arrangements made by the Government for the immediate relief of those rendered homeless and penniless in supplying them with food and tents to cover them, leave nothing to be desired. Still, to make some more permanent provision for the unfortunate people, there is vastly more to be done, and it is certain that liberal aid will be received from various quarters for this purpose.

The *Journal Officiel*, of June 24, published the following note: "The Papal Nuncio at Paris has quite recently had a letter from the Secretary of Briefs of his Holiness inserted in a journal relative to the addresses forwarded direct to the Holy Father on the subject of the Council. Those addresses are signed by French ecclesiastics. Since, according to our public rights, this species of communication is formally forbidden within the precincts of the Empire, the Nuncio thereby being placed in every respect on an equality with foreign Ambassadors, the Duke DE GRAMMONT felt himself compelled to draw the attention of Monsignore CHIGI to the irregularities referred to." The note further says that Monsignore CHIGI has given explanations, saying that the publication in question occurred through error, and expressing his regret, and adding the assurance that nothing of the kind should occur again. The object of the note is to show that the Government has resolved to execute the organic law prohibiting the publication of Pontifical documents without the previous sanction of the Government. The weather here is windy, cloudy and much cooler.

The clergy of the City of Brussels, the London *Globe* of June 22 says, intend to celebrate the 14th of next month, the anniversary of an event which wiser heads would gladly allow to be forgotten. Precisely 500 years ago—so runs the legend—the sacristan of the Church of St. Gudule was tempted by gold to sell to certain Jews a portion of the consecrated wafer. The unbelievers plunged their daggers into the bread, from which streams of blood immediately gushed forth. Terrified at the sight, the repentant sacristan betrayed the secret to the superiors, and seven of the Jews expiated their crime by being burnt alive in the center of the city. The present moment has appeared opportune to the Romish clergy to revive the story of the miracle, the reality of which was attested by Bishop PIERRE D'AILLY in 1402, and of the execution of the Jewish offenders according "to the laws of the period." The more sensible part of the population, however, are extremely indignant at this attempt to honor the memory of bygone persecutions, and it is possible that the almost unanimous expression of public opinion may prevent the realization of the clerical project.

Regarding the expedition to Manitoba, the London *Times*, of the 22d, says: "The American Government having partially relaxed the restriction which they placed on the passage of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, between Lakes Huron and Superior, the expedition will be enabled to surmount one at least of its difficulties. Though no troops may be carried through the canal, yet much that the force needs may pass, and thus flour, beef and pork, hay, wagons, timber and stores of all sorts, now need no transhipment. Yet from the Canal to Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, is a distance of 280 miles, and from Fort William to Fort Garry is a difficult march of 400 more. Everything, however, looks well for the expedition. The Summer is at its height, and the proper season for the expedition has not been allowed to slip by. The men are in high spirits, the Canadians especially; indeed this little expedition has called forth martial ardor among the people of the Dominion to a surprising degree, and shows how dearly a State loves to have a war of its own. In a short time we hope to hear that the force has safely arrived at its destination, and that no perils of enemies have been added to the perils of the day."

The news of the arrival at Falmouth, on the 23d, of the Norwegian bark *Sealen*, long ago given up for lost, created considerable interest and curiosity at Lloyd's. The *Sealen*, as has been stated in our telegraph columns, a vessel of about 800 tons, was abandoned at sea by her crew on the 19th of October, 1869, a few days after sailing from Montreal for London with a cargo of timber. The crew were picked up and landed at Falmouth on the 7th of November following. But the most curious circumstance in connection with the loss of the ship is that the vessel, after rolling about on the broad Atlantic, and, perhaps, in other seas, for nearly nine months, should be accidentally lighted on by a passing steamer near the British shores, with her cargo safe and in good condition, the ship itself being so far seaworthy as to float, and her cabin furniture and her other fittings in a good state of preservation. Insurances had been effected, it appears, on the *Sealen* at Lloyd's by her foreign owners, and the question that now arose on the recovery of the ship was as to salvage rights. The underwriters, who have long since paid the amount insured, will, of course, recoup themselves by the possession of the valuable derelict that has so singularly been found; but the amount of salvage due to the Captain and crew of the steamer *Denia*, who discovered the missing ship, will have to be deducted from the underwriters' claims. Still, the valuable cargo of timber in the *Sealen* will help greatly to compensate for the loss incurred by underwriting her.

The funeral of Lord ARTHUR CLINTON, one of the Bolton masqueraders, took place at Christchurch Cemetery. The corpse was brought from Muddeford in a private hearse, at a quick pace through the town, to the cemetery, where it was shortly after met by the curate of Christchurch, who officiated. The body was inclosed in three coffins, the outer one being covered in black cloth, and quite plain. The breastplate was black, with a figure of Our Lord surmounting the inscription, around which was the text, "He hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows." The inscription was "Lord ARTHUR PELHAM CLINTON, died June 18, 1870, aged 29 years." The mourners present were the deceased's brother, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and his uncle, Lord THOMAS CLINTON, attended by Mr. W. H. ROBERTS, deceased's solicitor, and Mr. P. H. WADE, and surgeon. The funeral was unusually plain, and the grave, although in a selected spot, was a common one. With the exception of those attending the funeral officially, there were not twenty persons present.

In consequence of the reward offered by the Government of India, information has been laid which has resulted in the arrest of the Captain of the ship *Aurora*, and of two English freight brokers, who are sworn to have planned a scheme of shipping bad cotton and wool, and afterward destroying the ship, with the view of obtaining the insurance on the goods. The total shipments by the *Aurora* were 575 bales of cotton, and 419 bales of wool. The ship was burned by design.

The Paris correspondent of the *News* says: In consequence of an aggressive article written in the *Gaulois*, Count DE NIEUWERKERQUE commissioned two friends, Gen. BOURBAKI and Gen. DE GONDRECOURT, to call out the writer, M. SARCEY. This eminent publicist, having already fought several duels, felt himself able without derogation to make an unconditional apology. Such a thorough one was probably rarely seen in the press. He publishes an article in the *Gaulois* headed "A mistake," in which he declares that all the hard and insulting things he said of M. DE NIEUWERKERQUE must be attributed to the fact that he went into the country on Sunday, and had not had an opportunity of reading the proofs of his "copy." This experienced and accomplished writer says that his pen sometimes runs away with him, and writes things which he regrets when he sees them the next morning. Henceforth, he says, he will strive to adopt the rule laid down by his brother of the quill, M. VILLEMONT, "never to write anything reflecting upon an individual which he would shrink from saying in a drawing-room before that person's friends."

M. PREVOST PARADOL.

Farewell Banquet at Gen. Read's—The New Minister Among the American Journalists—Interesting Letter of M. Paradol in Regard to the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 25, 1870.

A large party of Americans assembled round Gen. READ's hospitable board, yesterday, to meet M. PREVOST PARADOL, the new French Minister to Washington. The guests were for the most part composed of journalists, M. PARADOL having expressed a desire to become personally acquainted with the American members of a profession with which he has been so long and honorably connected, and to which, diplomat though he now is, it is still his pride to belong. In addition to these, we had the two Secretaries of the Legation, (Mr. WASHBURNE being unable to be present,) Mr. E. COWDIN, Gen. SMALLEY, Dr. EVANS and a number of the leading Americans.

M. PARADOL arrived late, and bustled into the drawing-room with an apology to his host for having kept his guests waiting. The first feeling which his appearance inspires is one of disappointment. People look for a different kind of face and expression in the brilliant writer and bitter political satirist, whose pen was so dreaded by the old majority in the Chamber, and to whom his present elevation has given such deep offense. He is considerably under the middle height, has a strongly-marked Jewish style of face, though his family do not belong to that persuasion; large, clear hazel eyes, a mouth and chin rather wanting in decision, a pleasant smile and a manner without much personal dignity. Judging him at the first glance, you would take him for a smart little Hebrew, whose business brings him into continual contact with the fair sex, for he has the ready, jaunty air of the shop-keeper, and the features perpetually wreathed in smiles which are proper to the avocation. When you come to speak with him all these impressions vanish. He at once rivets and fascinates your attention. You find that all this *bonhomie* of appearance serves but as a disguise to a mind keen, searching and skeptical, and the quiet sarcasm of his manner, grotesque at times in its forms of expression, serves to complete the conviction that you are conversing with one of the most charming of *causeurs*, but one of the most mordant and dangerous of political opponents.

Some of the persons invited to this dinner were under the impression that a speech would be extorted from M. PARADOL by a toast given to his health, but Gen. READ is too much of a diplomat himself not to appreciate the awkwardness and inopportuneness of such a proceeding, particularly in the delicate position in which the new Minister is placed by the attacks of his quondam political associates, as well as by those of the organs of the old majority. Besides, post-prandial oratory is not much in favor here. People are too sensible to waste the time which can be employed in agreeable and instructive conversation, in listening to the platitudes of professional speech-makers.

It is scarcely necessary for me to add that, owing to the prudent reserve on the part of his host, the evening proved a most delightful one, and that all came away favorably impressed with the selection which the French Government has made of a representative for the United States in the person of the new Minister. There is hardly a doubt that, through his kindly feelings toward us and admiration for our institutions, the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the conclusion of the postal treaty will be speedily brought to an end. M. PARADOL, I should state, speaks English extremely well, and writes it with astonishing purity for a Frenchman. He will, therefore, be able to fight the postal battle in our vernacular with Mr. CRESWELL, which will be a great advantage in his and, indeed I may say, in our favor, for the American residents here are exceedingly anxious to have this matter settled on the basis now proposed by the French postal authorities, and which, as I informed you by a cable dispatch, is the same as that offered by our Government last year. The commerce of both countries is suffering by the continuance of the present state of things, and though Mr. CRESWELL has reason to be annoyed with the hesitation and capriciousness of the French postal authorities, which put him to the trouble of making arrangements to repair the inconvenience occasioned by their indecision, still I think that it would be highly impolitic on the part of our Government to reject the concessions which they now offer.

M. PARADOL takes out with him full powers to conclude the treaty. I do not think that any better terms can be wrung from the French Government at present than those now offered. The new Minister leaves for New-York on Thursday next, by way of Havre. He takes with him a daughter aged eighteen and a son about ten years old. A third child he leaves here in the care of a relative. M. PARADOL was married very young, and is now a widower at the age of forty-one. He inhabits a small suite of apartments in the Rue St. George, *au cinquième*, and lives in the simplest and most unostentatious style possible. He is surrounded by none of the *objets d'art* or *bibelots* which adorn the apartments of literary men, artists and people of taste in general. His study is a small, simply-furnished room, with but a slim show of books and no pictures. The only feature in it worthy of notice is his armchair, a ponderous mahogany one, (style de l'Empire,) ornamented with heavy gilt lines, heads and claws, and which may have been a state chair of the first NAPOLEON. It was probably in what M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC would call a leveling frame of mind that the hard-working journalist made this purchase. It was something to have to say that some of the bitterest articles published against the Empire were composed on the throne of the CÆSARS.

M. PARADOL will make no stay in New-York on his arrival. He will push on direct for Washington to avoid all provocations to speech-making—a practice which the Imperial Government does not favor on the part of its diplomatic representatives. After a short stay at the French Legation he will proceed to Newport with his children for the benefit of the sea air. He will continue there the education of his son, which he has commenced, and is determined to complete unaided—an example which it were to be wished parents who are competent to the task would not delegate to others.

M. PARADOL ON THE UNITED STATES AND ITS INSTITUTIONS.

On the eve of the new French Minister's arrival I think it useful to publish a letter of his, written some few weeks back, and in which he gives cordial expression to the feelings which he entertains toward the United States. You may remember that on the 1st of May, Gen. READ, Consul-General for France, who presided a couple of years ago over the Social Science Congress which met at Albany, addressed an invitation to M. PARADOL on behalf of the Association to deliver a course of lectures in America. The letter to which I refer is his reply to that invitation. It has not as yet made its appearance in print:

PARIS, May 8, 1870.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I appreciate most highly the very honorable proposition which you have had the kindness to transmit to me, on behalf of the association over which Dr. SAMUEL ELIOT presides, and I beg you to offer him my most sincere thanks. Nothing could have more tempted me than such an occasion of testifying to your noble country by word of mouth the feelings of esteem, sympathy and friendship which I have so often expressed in writing. Your free institutions, the admirable fortitude with which you have succeeded in maintaining them in their integrity through the hardest trials; the old ties which unite the two nations, and which the future, I hope, will strengthen more and more; my earnest desire to know more of you and to make you better known here; many motives, in short, would have induced me to accept with pleasure the flattering invitation and cordial welcome tendered to me through you.

But as I told you before, it was settled as far back as two months that I was to go the United States as French Minister, and the probability of that appointment exists still. It is scarcely necessary to observe that if I am to go to you in an official capacity, lecturing is out of the question. I must therefore forego the anticipated pleasure of addressing an American audience and am compelled to decline the honor which the American Social Science Association has tendered me. I shall always, however, cherish this souvenir with gratitude, and I beg of you to say as much to your distinguished fellow-citizens.

Accept the assurance of my faithful friendship. (Signed) PREVOST PARADOL.

Gen. J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Consul-General of the United States for France.

WARNING TO THE POPE.

A sensation has been created by the appearance in the *Journal Officiel*, of this morning, of an article exposing the ticklish character of the relations existing between the French Government and the Pontifical Court. I translate it uncurtailed, as it is evidently the prelude to a very decided course of action on the part of the Cabinet, and perhaps to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome.

"It results from a recent publication," says the official organ, "that the apostolic nunciature must have communicated to the editor of a French journal a letter from the Secretary of Briefs to his Holiness inviting his Excellency the Nuncio to reply to the addresses sent to the Holy Father on the occasion of the Council from different parts of France. Our public law interdicting, formally in the interior of the Empire, this kind of communication and assimilating in every point the Nuncio of the Holy See to a foreign ambassador, the Minister of Foreign Affairs found himself compelled to call the attention of M. CHIGI to such an irregularity. The explanations of M. CHIGI have established the fact that the said publication had taken place in consequence of an error (sic.) He has expressed his regret for it, and declared that in future no similar incident shall occur."

If, on the occasion of the occurrence of an irregularity of so comparatively unimportant a character, it be deemed necessary to inflict so severe a rebuke on the Holy See, it is easy to see that when the infallibility dogma is proclaimed and attempted to be put in force in France, there will be no *modus vivendi* possible between the two governments. How much better and honester it would have been for the French Government to have anticipated this state of things and to have declared its intention at the outset to permit no infringements of the rights acquired by the Gallican Church under the concordat. Better late than never, however, and we shall soon see how this first warning will be received at Rome.

GAMBLING IN THE WASHINGTON CLUB.

The Committee of the Washington Club in Paris have taken steps to prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful gambling scenes which have been bringing it into such unenviable notoriety of late. They would never have occurred if the managers of the establishment had discharged their duty properly, for the rules expressly forbid a higher stake than twenty francs being laid on any game played in its rooms. In future this regulation is to be strictly enforced. It would be well if, in thus reforming its habits, the Club would also introduce some modification in its organization. The establishment is of no use to the great majority of Americans residing in Paris, for it has been formed in a purely aristocratic spirit, and excludes all but people of very large incomes. There are few of the French Clubs which exact so high an entrance fee or so large an annual subscription. Had "the Washington" embraced more of the popular element, we should probably have heard nothing of the discreditable scenes which have recently been attracting so much attention.

PERSONAL.

On Wednesday, June 22, Miss KATE EBOS, niece of Dr. T. W. EVANS, was married at the American Episcopal Church in the Rue Bayard, Paris, to Mr. WM. N. WHELEN, of Philadelphia. There was a large gathering of the American colony, both at the church and at the residence of the bride's uncle in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, in the afternoon.... Mr. WASHBURNE will leave Paris early in July for Carlsbad. His health has improved greatly since he has begun taking the German waters. The bilious headaches to which he was so frequently subject are gradually diminishing in frequency and intensity, and it is probable that his residence in Europe will enable him entirely to get rid of them.

VIOLENT WEATHER PREDICTED.

M. NICK, a scientific correspondent of the *Opinion Nationale*, and an old weather prophet, predicts that the present dry weather, which is causing so much mischief in France, will be interrupted by violent hail-storms and torrential showers toward the 11th and 24th of July, the 8th, 18th, 22d, 26th and 30th of August, and the 4th, 22d and 28th of September. He earnestly advises agriculturists and vine growers to provide against disasters, which will be numerous this year. The heat, he says, will be intense toward the commencement and middle of July and August, and the beginning and end of September. Insects will multiply to an unusual extent, and epidemics will be prevalent among both human beings and animals. In France, the deficit in the food crops this year is estimated to be likely to amount to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

ENGLAND.

The Proposed Revision of the Bible—A Singular Religious Reunion—Englishmen on the Fenian Movement—Ireland—New Sketches in Parliament—A Political Revolution Quietly Effected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, June 27, 1870.

I hope Gen. GRANT feels complimented by the proposal of Mr. BUXTON, in Parliament, that he should be invited to join Her Majesty the Queen, in appointing a Royal and Republican Commission to revise what is called the authorized translation of the Bible. Mr. GLADSTONE, it is true, did not quite see his way to the appointment of such a joint commission, or how President GRANT could act constitutionally in the matter; and he preferred, on the whole, to leave it to the Convocation and its Committee, which has set to work in good earnest. The present translation was one of many, and did not for a long time come into general use. It was not authorized, except by the most fulsome and absurd dedication to King JAMES I., until adopted in the act of Uniformity; and it is not even now, used in the Book of Common Prayer. The revised translation will probably be adopted in the new Lectionary. Mr. BUXTON said the work of revision, which he considered very important and necessary, should not be the work of one Church alone, but of all Churches, and Protestant bodies in all parts of the world where the English language is spoken. The Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury was more liberal than Mr. BUXTON, for the first person they invited to take part in the work was the Roman Catholic Dr. NEWMAN. Mr. SCOURFIELD did not think it would be easy to obtain American co-operation in this work; and if the common English notion as to the corruption of the American language is correct, it may not be considered desirable. A Beecherism Bible certainly would not suit the Saturday Reviewers. Mr. BENTLEY [illegible] ed against the Convocation [illegible] taking upon itself to unsettle men's minds. The present translation was condemned and no one knew how long we must wait for another. In the meantime there was no Bible.

"He did not think that the object to be gained was worth the risks and danger of such a step as causing discredit on the present Bible, for the sake of throwing a tub to people who believed in nothing and would be satisfied with nothing. He believed that it would create far more unbelief than all the preaching of those who had set it going would ever remove, and if these Bishops had so much spare time it would be difficult to persuade people that there was any need of more of them."

Mr. BUXTON withdrew his motion, and Gen. GRANT will be left in peace, to read any version that may suit him. Parliament may enact a new Bible, but I do not see that Congress can do it. The *Pall Mall* advocates freedom and variety in versions, caring little for any. If, however, it can be shown that people have had imposed upon them for three hundred years a willfully or carelessly false translation, the sooner it is made right the better. Human histories, we know, are full of misrepresentation and lies, but the Word of God ought not to be marred and perverted.

REUNION OF ADVANCED RITUALISTS.

On Monday evening a meeting is to be held in London, of a curious, and it may be of an important character, a religious reunion of advanced Ritualists on the one side, and Roman Catholics on the other. Of the former are Lord ELIOT, Rev. Mr. LOWDER, and other members of the Church Union. The resolutions to be submitted are as follows:

"That in view of the religious condition of mankind, of whom over two-thirds are still heathen, and of the grave scandal and difficulties caused by the unhappy divisions among Christians, this meeting desires to record its conviction of the paramount importance of the reunion of East and West round the Primacy anciently recognized by both alike, as well for securing the integrity as for promoting the dissemination of the Christian faith. That the only adequate remedy for the social and religious dangers of England, and the surest guarantee for the future of English Christianity, lies in her restoration to visible unity primarily with the Churches of the Western Patriarchate, and then with the Eastern Churches also."

THE RECENT FENIAN MOVEMENT.

English opinion of the recent Fenian movements in America would amuse you. Englishmen know little of Canada, and care less. It is distant and vague. The connection between the Colonies and Mother Country is so slight, the Canadians have so resolutely set up for themselves in trade and local government, that the troops have been withdrawn, and few Englishmen would care to spend much money to prevent entire severance, while many think it would be the best thing that could happen for both countries. There would be little objection to a settlement of the *Alabama* claims by Canadian annexation, if the Canadians themselves desired it; but this Fenian raid, in the minds of Englishmen, goes far to settle the vexed question. "How," they ask, "can you ever say *Alabama*, after permitting this invasion of Canada? What was the escape of a single unarmed steamer to the deliberate gathering of an invading army along a whole frontier?" And they believe that the intervention of the Government after the attempt had failed was a mere trick, and intended rather to help than hinder the Fenians, like arresting a man when he does not want to fight. So, England is well content with the entire operation, and considers that its position is much stronger in consequence. The moral of the *Times* is that the law is wrong, and England and America should now let bygones be bygones, and, by amending the law, provide for the safety of the future.

IRELAND.

In Ireland there is little disturbance, but a strong and growing movement in favor of local legislation. "An Irish Parliament sitting in Dublin might do no more for Ireland than the Imperial Parliament, sitting in London; but it would satisfy a sentiment; and what do we live for but the satisfaction of our sentiments? America shows that local legislation does not endanger the Union; and why may not Ireland as safely have its own Legislature as Massachusetts?" There is also a sort of contrariness in human nature, in general, and some think in Irish nature in particular, so that if England were to show a disposition to turn Ireland out of the United Kingdom, the Irish would fight to keep in. Had the Abolitionists carried out their disunion programme of spitting on the Constitution and letting it slide, a few years before the war, it is probable that the whole South would have taken up arms to defend the integrity of the Empire. The British Colonies have never been so obstreperously loyal as since they were told that they could go whenever they liked—and, as some statesmen, so-called, were impolitic enough to add, good riddance.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

"An independent member" of Parliament, writes some clever letters to the Birmingham *Post*, in which he does not spare his fellow members. Among his latest sketches are the following: Lord FITZMAURICE, who made a very telling speech on the University Tests bill.

"Is a younger brother of Lord LANSDOWNE, a mere youth, only about four or five and twenty years old. Nevertheless, he has made uncommonly good use of his time, and his ability is anything but youthful. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, took at the University a scholarship and prize, and finally succeeded in being placed first-class in classics. What was better than his academical achievements, he remained a Liberal during his college career, despite all temptations to assume the gentlemanly creed. Everything is in his favor. He is a nobleman—an immense advantage in the House—he has a good figure, a good voice, and a due share of the minor elocutionary arts. But more than this, he speaks to the point after careful preparation, and as a natural consequence commands attention."

Of Mr. HADFIELD, who made a speech in the same debate, the writer says:

"What a marvelous old man he is! He is just upon eighty-four years old, and he possesses still all the vivacity and briskness of a boy. He marches up the House with a step almost as firm as that of a man of forty, and there is a certain promptness and gayety of manner about him very noticeable. He was married before half the House was born, and had been in business five years when the battle of Waterloo took place. When most men begin to think of the end, and set about arranging their affairs, he began to think of commencing life afresh, and at sixty-five he entered Parliament as member for Sheffield. He still sticks to his somewhat old fashioned dress—a tail-coat, which he wears on all occasions—and this gives him a somewhat antiquated air. If he were put into a frock-coat, and brushed up a bit, he might pass for thirty years younger than he is. The vehemence with which he flung himself into the debate was something wonderful. His voice is not of the kind suitable for any great effort, but he made it ring and reverberate again, till the House cheered, not perhaps from appreciation of the old man's [illegible] pluck and vigor."

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

Mr. GLADSTONE has lately, in the quietest way, by a mere stroke of his pen, effected a political revolution in England, which some people think might be useful in America. Henceforth all offices, with a few exceptions of a diplomatic or confidential character, are to be competed for. No more office-seeking or office-begging. No more patronage to be distributed by Ministers or members of Parliament. Whoever wants a place under Government will be free to go in, and win if he can, and the man with the highest number of marks will carry off the appointment. No more pensioning idle or stupid fellows, or partisans, upon the country. All that is done with. Now let Parliament, Lords and Commons, the Ministry, and the Throne itself be filled up on the same principles, and we shall have a political, and perhaps with it a social millenium. And how would it suit on your side of the water? One would say that it was just the thing for the smartest nation in all creation. It carries out the idea of the British prayer, so fervently made on so many occasions: "And may the best man win." By this new order of the Government, Commissioners are appointed to examine all persons who offer themselves as candidates, and it is declared that:

"No person shall be appointed to any office or employment in any of Her Majesty's civil establishments until he shall be reported by the said Commissioners to have satisfied them:

1. That he is within the limits of age prescribed for the situation or employment to which he desires to be admitted.

2. That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.

3. That his character is such as to qualify him for such situation or employment; and

4. That he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability to enter on the discharge of his official duties."

That is, he must be honest, he must be capable—but devotion to the British Constitution is either considered a matter of course, or else of no consequence. MONADNOCK.

The Great Heat—Observations near London.

Mr. E. J. LOWE, of Highfield-house Observatory, writes to the London *Times* on the 23d of June: "The present great heat and drouth is sufficiently interesting to be placed on record. The hay crop may be said to be a failure, the quantity gathered being less than I have ever before seen; in fact, the very small amount of rain which has fallen this year has caused all the crops to suffer to a large extent. After a lengthy period of drouth there was a slight fall of rain on the 12th inst., amounting to 0.30in., followed by hot weather, which brought on a series of thunder-storms on the 16th inst., during which rain to the amount of 0.48in. fell, and again slight rain occurred on the 18th inst., when only 0.03in. was measured, the whole amount in June being only 0.82in.—a quantity quite inadequate under the present parched condition of the ground. These falls of rain have been succeeded by increased heat, the maximum temperature in shade each day being:—

	Deg.		Deg.
June 12	80.0	June 18	77.6
June 13	80.2	June 19	80.3
June 14	74.4	June 20	77.5
June 15	84.5	June 21	86.8
June 17	79.0	June 22	88.7

During the 21st and 22d inst. the temperature in shade has been remarkably high for many hours:

	Temperature.	Wet Bulb.	Difference.
June 21, 10 A. M.	83.2	71.2	12.0
June 21, 11 A. M.	86.7	71.3	15.4
June 21, 12 M.	84.3	71.4	12.9
June 21, 1½ P. M.	86.9	71.9	15.0
June 21, 2 P. M.	84.3	70.2	14.1
June 21, 3 P. M.	84.7	70.3	14.1
June 21, 7 P. M.	80.0	70.1	9.9
June 21, 11 P. M.	69.1	62.2	6.9
June 22, 10 A. M.	84.9	72.0	12.9
June 22, 11 A. M.	85.0	72.0	13.0
June 22, 1 P. M.	88.1	73.0	15.1
June 22, 2½ P. M.	84.2	71.3	12.9
June 22, 5 P. M.	80.0	70.1	9.9
June 22, 8 P. M.	73.7	65.9	7.8
June 22, 9½ P. M.	67.2	60.2	7.0
June 22, 11 P. M.	63.3	61.2	4.1
June 23, 8 A. M.	62.5	51.7	10.8

The above table will also show how remarkably dry the air has become. The temperature during the night of the 21st was never below 59, and last night it was 56.1.

Charles Hugo in London—A Characteristic Description.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 23.

M. CHARLES HUGO, son of VICTOR, who has been paying London a visit, describes his impressions in the *Rappel*. He found there "4,000,000 men, and not a single lounger. A feverish and phlegmatic circulation in a fog. Every one rushing in pursuit of business, for time is money—the second is worth a shilling, the minute a guinea. Everything circulates pell-mell—the penny boat on the river, the wagon in the street. One has a railway overhead, another under foot; a railway to the right, a railway to the left. The Thames runs between two trains, one of which passes over, the other under the river. The penny boats have a locomotive under the chimney and another under their wheels." We are then told that St. Paul's looks as if it were built of sugar, Westminster of pasteboard, and the Tower of London of dominoes. The Police are dressed in green. Now and then there is a red soldier with his hair parted behind and a stick in his hand. High over the trees of Hyde Park rises the equestrian statue of WELLINGTON, with his cocked hat under his arm. "Sugar all this over with 200,000 women of bad character, and you have London—a prodigious nightmare, where everything is of iron, mud, coal, and rain, where tunnels are suspended and bridges are subterranean, whose houses are tombs and shop-keepers phantoms. *Chinoiserie de l'épicerie Sodome de la bank-note, Gomorrhe du coton, Babylone de la casserole!*" The note of admiration which follows Babylon of brown sugar is by M. CHARLES HUGO, who then proceeds to tell us how he visited LOUIS BLANC, who lives in one of the best quarters of London, and had to pay five shillings for half an hour's mad gallop—"that is, 71. 25c." He dined with LOUIS BLANC and met Mr. SMALLEY, who is an amiable man, "and an amiable American is worth two charming Englishmen." The conversation turned on ROCHEFORT and FLOURENS, and M. LOUIS BLANC assured his guests that the latter had always expressed the greatest repugnance for political assassination. It was remarked, however, that NAPOLEON I., founder of the present dynasty, had installed the statue of BRUTUS in the Tuileries when first Consul, and had left a sum of money in his will to CANTILLON, who had fired at WELLINGTON. The next day M. LOUIS BLANC took M. HUGO to the Tower, where they saw all the Crown jewels but the Koh-i-noor, that famous diamond stolen from India, which the Queen keeps hidden in a drawer so as to have 120,000,000 francs in her pocket in case of a revolution. In the court-yard, the spot where ANNE BOLEYN was beheaded was pointed out. "And they reproach us with '93!" sighed LOUIS BLANC.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

The Dinner at Arlington-Street—Salutations and Congratulations Between the Prince of Wales, President Grant, the Viceroy of India and the Khedive.

From the London Daily News, June 24.

"His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES and Ocean Telegraphy" was the toast of the evening at Arlington-street, Piccadilly, last night. In a spacious and handsome pavilion built for the purpose, and in the presence of some 700 of the leading members of the scientific, the political, and the fashionable world, the heir to the Crown conversed freely with the King of Portugal, the Khédive of Egypt, and the Viceroy of India; sending messages to and receiving from Lisbon, Cairo, and India, in the course of a few minutes. The completion of submarine communication between London and Bombay, by the successful laying of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, and the British-Indian cable lines, was the immediate cause of the remarkable gathering of last night, which was successful throughout, and which will be remembered hereafter as one of the most brilliant and interesting soirées of the season of 1870. Mr. JOHN PENDER, the chairman of the two lines named, and one of the chief promoters of submarine telegraphy, determined that the opening of direct communication with India should be celebrated in a way fitting the occasion; and it was on his premises, at No. 18 Arlington-street, that a great variety of electrical experiments were carried on. The pavilion we have mentioned was erected in, and covered the whole of the court-yard of Mr. PENDER's house, and here, beneath delicate draperies of soft color, were the batteries, retorts and wires, by means of which instantaneous communication was established with the countries named. There has been nothing like this before. Mr. CYRUS FIELD, at his semi-public banquets at the Palace Hotel and elsewhere, and at Willis's Rooms, when the Duke of ARGYLL presided over a dinner given in the energetic American's honor, astonished every one by the electrical messages sent and delivered in the course of the evening to and from American cities, including the distant San Francisco. But inasmuch as the time occupied in telegraphing to India in those days was about three weeks, no attempt was made to talk with it in the course of a single evening; and last night was the first time in the history of telegraphy when the Eastern and Western hemispheres were spanned, and when *quasi* public experiments were tried as to the possibility of instantaneous speech between them. The Prince of WALES arrived shortly before 11 A. M., the whole company standing up to welcome him. The scene now was very brilliant. Over one of the doors of the pavilion a huge cluster of gilded hooks, like one of the drags of the Humane Society in gold, but four times their size, was pendant. Behind it was a coil of rope decorated with laurels. The first was the grapnel which picked up the cable from the bottom of the Atlantic in 1866, where it had lain twelve months. The second was a portion of the cable so rescued; and both were hung up as appropriate relics, for both spoke of the great scientific triumph which gave the world confidence in submarine telegraphy, which was the direct cause of the long lines which have been laid and worked since, and which made investments at the bottom of the sea practical realities, like similar investments in houses or land. Shortly after his arrival, His Royal Highness signified his wish to send a message to Lord MAYO, and before the news that this message had been sent circulated the crowded rooms its receipt had been acknowledged by the operators in India. Lord MAYO had previously to this sent a message to the Viceroy in India; and when the word went round that his Lordship was in bed, but that he would be roused with all speed to receive her Ladyship's and the Prince of WALES' congratulations, commiseration was expressed, and the ladies said "Poor man!" The Prince then expressed his desire to communicate with the King of Portugal and the Khédive of Egypt, and his message was forwarded.

Mr. PENDER then sent messages to Col. STAUNTON, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt; to the Governors of Malta and of Gibraltar, and to the Governors of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. The Prince of WALES now sent a congratulatory message to the President of the United States, and answers were received at short intervals from the King of Portugal, the Khédive, and the President. When Lord MAYO's message came, soon after midnight, it was dated Simla, 5:04 A. M., and there was considerable laughter. His Excellency had been roused from his bed in the middle of the night—or to-morrow morning, isn't it?—to pass compliments [illegible] remarked confusedly—to pass compliments with His Royal Highness and the gay crowd in Arlington-street. This was the *jeu* of the evening, and the Prince of WALES, His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, M. DE LESSEPS, and the rest of the distinguished company, assembled in the private tent facing the Green-park, were loud in their approval. The actual time occupied by the messages from India to London was four minutes and two seconds, and Lord MAYO's not unreasonable habit of sleeping during the small hours had occasioned the only delay. The gathering was successful from first to last, and the formal and regal opening of the direct line to India will be long remembered by those privileged to be present.

FRANCE.

The Orleans Princes—Their Letter to the French Chamber of Deputies—Figaro's Reply for the Emperor.

The following is the letter recently addressed by the Orleans Princes to the French Corps Legislatif regarding the restoration of their rights:

MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES: You have had laid before you a proposal to abrogate the exceptional measures leveled against us. In the face of this proposition, we feel bound not to remain silent. Since 1848, under the Government of the Republic, we have protested against this law which exiles us, a law which nothing justified then, and nothing has justified since, and we now renew our protest before the representatives of our country. It is not a favor that we ask; it is our right, a right which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which we alone are despoiled. It is our country to which we ask to be restored—our country which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which not one of our traditions separates us, and whose name alone ever makes our hearts beat; for nothing can compensate the exiled for their absent country. Signed by Comte de PARIS, Prince de JOINVILLE, Duc d'AUMALE, Duc de CHARTRES." The Paris correspondent of the *Echo* writes, June 24: "The letter of the Orleans Princes continues to be the subject of the day. A Cabinet council was held at St. Cloud this afternoon, at which it is said it was decided not to entertain the matter. At the Corps Legislatif, however, a contrary belief prevails, and it is thought that the question will be allowed to come before the House. The Imperialist *Figaro* publishes an apocryphal letter from the Emperor to the Minister of Justice, which has been extensively circulated. As the topic is of great interest, you will probably like to read it. Here it is: 'Monsieur le Ministre: For several years past I have thought of effacing from our political code the last trace of our civil wars and revolutions. It was painful for me to think that under my reign after two general amnesties, the penalty of exile, of which I myself have known all the bitterness, still existed for the two branches of a family which has given great Kings to France. Up to the present moment, State reasons have outweighed the generous tendencies of my mind and heart toward vanquished parties. To-day, a natural opportunity offers itself to associate the first Parliamentary Cabinet which has functioned in France since the Empire with a spontaneous measure which shall fulfill the wishes of the Princes of the House of Orleans. They demand from the Corps Legislatif their absent country; let them learn from you, Monsieur le Ministre, that exile has ceased for them.—NAPOLEON.' Strange to say, the *Journal Officiel* of this evening makes no allusion to this imitation Imperial letter. Perhaps, after all, it expresses the opinions of His Majesty. There is a rumor that the official print will contain something to-morrow.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS.

Fixing the Rates of Services—Health Officer's Report.

The Commissioners of Quarantine met yesterday, but transacted no other business than the reception of a communication from the Secretary of War announcing that he had transferred to the Commissioners full control over the hulk *Illinois* to do with it as they pleased.

At 3 o'clock the Commission met to fix the rates for Quarantine services, all being present except the President of the New-York Board of Aldermen.

The Health Officer sent in his report to July 5, to the effect that since the last report three vessels had arrived with small-pox on board, and the sick had been sent to Blackwell's Island Hospital. The brig *Catawba*, nineteen days from Santiago de Cuba, had had yellow fever on board; the captain and the crew, with the exception of the first mate, was admitted to the hospital in the Lower Bay.

The Committee of Merchants were present. Mr. KIRKLAND and some [illegible] sidered he would like to be heard on the subject. Mayor HALL thought the [illegible] through, but Mr. KIRKLAND replied that the question had been reopened.

Mayor HALL supposed they had met to settle the rates; the merchants seemed to think they had a right to be heard, but instead it was an act of courtesy only. He understood Mr. KIRKLAND to say at the last meeting that he was through. He would like to hear all they had to say, but in case of another argument the Board must adjourn, as he could not remain.

Mr. KIRKLAND said he desired to offer testimony of practical men on the question of the charges. A motion to hear the merchants was adopted. Mayor HALL said that as it had been hinted that political influence was at work he would deny it, and would remain to hear the argument.

Mr. KIRKLAND then read a communication to the Board, which is given below.

Mayor HALL called him to order during the reading, and required him to confine himself to the question on the rates.

After the reading was concluded he remarked that it was the simple question of rates they were contending for. The rates were now so excessive that owners had sent vessels to Baltimore from this port; others were at Hampton Roads awaiting orders. One vessel had been unloaded at Perth Amboy and the coffee sent to this City at seven cents per bag. After some further remarks to the same purport, the Health Officer stated that the fault was in the law, not in its minister. These men deal in products from infected ports, and represent but a small portion of the mercantile community.

Mr. BURTT stated that in the case of the *Plymouth* more than half the profits of the vessel for the entire voyage were swallowed up in Quarantine charges, and there were fees demanded from vessels which the Health Officer did not know of—such as passage money and freight charges on the steamer owned by the State.

The law was read to show that the charges were authorized. After some further discussion Mayor HALL said, as for himself he did not believe in quarantine at all; he believed it was all nonsense; but the laws were in existence, and the Health Officer must carry out the laws.

Remarks were made by nearly all the gentlemen present, after which the following rates were adopted:

Resolved, That the compensation for stevedorage, lighting and cooperage in quarantine, be fixed in rates as follows: For merchandise subject to obligatory quarantine, 100 per cent. above the ordinary harbor rates. For merchandise subject to optional quarantine, 50 per cent. above the ordinary harbor rates. For merchandise exempt from quarantine, 25 per cent. above the ordinary harbor rates.

Mayor HALL offered an amendment, stating the harbor rates.

Mr. KIRKLAND protested against the assumption of these as the harbor rates; they had had stevedores whose testimony was not admitted, who would give the harbor rates. He supposed they would have to appeal and contest the matter.

Mayor HALL supposed they would call on the United States for relief, which proposed to take from the States all control of their own affairs.

The Mayor withdrew his amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

Mayor HALL offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the compensation for fumigating vessels detained in quarantine be as follows: Brigs and schooners, $12 each; barks, $15; ships, $20; steamers, without emigrants, $25; steamers, with emigrants, $50. Salary of Mr. O'ROURKE, Superintendent of Quarantine Hospital, $2,000 from May 1, instead $1,200; that Mr. MCCARTNEY's salary, physician at the hospital, be raised to $200, from $150, per month during the entire season.

Commissioners SCHELL, BELL and BARTON were appointed a committee to fix the harbor rates.

On the adoption of the resolution fixing the rates, the Committee of Merchants left the room. The following is their protest:

NEW-YORK, July, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: When your honorable body last met [illegible] the object of our appearing before you. We desire that it shall be placed on file, and it has been left with you for that purpose. The Health Officer of the port also read a communication, and although he did not entirely confine himself to the matter at issue, but at some length attempted to justify his action, and while we do not propose at this juncture to assail or condemn; but we will briefly state that on another occasion and before the proper tribunal, we may desire to ask: Who have been employed or licensed to perform the stevedorage, lighterage, and cooperage at Quarantine? and what constitutes their peculiar qualifications, that enables them to combine the three several branches in one, whereas, heretofore, different parties have been employed for similar services? We may also desire to know: What special inducements have been the motives for their selection, when proposals from well-known, responsible and practical men, who have offered to perform these several services, and furnish the most ample and satisfactory securities for the faithful fulfillment of all the obligations and restrictions imposed upon them, were completely ignored or rejected? We shall also in proper season ask of the gentlemen now present, composing the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, in the exercise of their functions, and upon whom we are advised these duties and responsibilities alone rest, whether the parties who have been selected and licensed to perform the several services above referred to have been duly qualified and furnished ample and sufficient securities for the faithful performance of their obligations, as they are made the custodians of valuable property, arbitrarily placed beyond reach or control of the owners thereof, as we must necessarily hold them to a strict accountability, and make them responsible for all losses and damages sustained by vessels or merchandise under their charge. The parties in interest will insist [illegible] ascertained and determined, and the proper bonds taken before they should be permitted to commence operations, as the investigations that the merchants and other interested parties have instituted have not convinced them either as to their qualifications, fitness or responsibilities. The Health Officer, however, has very properly called your attention specifically to your duties, and we wish to remind you of your responsibilities, i. e., to fix and determine what his employés should exact. This is his own language, and we patiently await your action. Also, parties selected by him have already commenced operations. He has now admitted that the bills presented by them, and in some cases paid, are unauthorized, and therefore illegal, as their charges can alone be fixed and determined by you. While we contend that he has magnified these duties and exaggerated the risks encountered, it is gratifying to us to find that you have decided to investigate the services to be performed, as well as the duties and restrictions imposed on them should be fully understood before these charges should be determined, to which end, as we infer, you adjourned until to-day. We have availed this interval to more thoroughly post ourselves as to the nature of the work to be performed and the proper equitable charges to be made. We have again consulted with experienced and practical men, whose character and responsibilities we will vouch for. We also beg to remind you that we submitted at your last meeting proposals from several parties fully capable and responsible, and now submit others. These men are not novices; some of them are the oldest and best known parties engaged in this work; they thoroughly understand all the restrictions and risks that they may be called upon to encounter, and realize the inconvenience and danger. They are desirous of being employed, and as the rates proposed by them, and which we again submit for your information and guidance. We know most of them personally, and have employed them for years, and we are aware that they have ample facilities at their command, and are fully responsible. We also submit a memorandum of present harbor rates for lighterage, stevedorage and cooperage; this year they have been considerably reduced and below those of the past. We think it not unreasonable that we shall require the quarantine rates to conform to the same reduction. We have been asked by several members of your Board practical questions in reference to these services and the proper charges to be fixed. With the view of furnishing you this information, we propose to introduce lightermen, stevedores, &c., of great experience who can furnish it, and who will substantiate these statements by offers to perform the services and give every security demanded for a strict compliance with quarantine regulations and United States Custom-house requisitions. While we do not underrate the dangers or ignore the restrictions and limitation placed on the actions and liberty of the employés of the quarantine, there are, however, some advantages also to be borne in mind, and which these practicable men are fully aware of, and take into consideration in making their offers; for instance, a lighter has less handling of goods and delay in receiving from a vessel than from a dock. We have heretofore verbally and at different times reminded the Health Officer, as well as the Quarantine Commissioners, that the exactions and restrictions of our quarantine are necessarily onerous and expensive, and that, without the exercise of a liberal discretion in determining the duration of vessels at Quarantine, as well as of cargoes to be landed, our commerce and the vast interest dependent on it will suffer serious damage, as has been the case in former years to an alarming extent, and from which we are already suffering, and now it would seem additional burdens are to be added on coffee and other articles heretofore exempt. All unnecessary expenses and impediments naturally drive our large and growing commerce to other ports, and induce ship-owners and merchants to evade them. We state from our own knowledge that since these questions have been under consideration, vessels with cargoes of coffee, which have arrived inside of Sandy Hook, have been ordered elsewhere; several others are waiting the result of your action, whether to adopt a similar course, and get beyond reach and control of the Health Officer. Vessels are now waiting orders at Hampton Roads, whose cargoes are owned by merchants of this City and destined for this port, that will be sent elsewhere, where no such restrictions exist, if these burdens are not removed. The merchants and ship-owners do not alone suffer, but the various corporate and individual interests of a large mass of our citizens are alike injured, and our neighboring cities benefited by these burdens and obstructions placed on our citizens. Are you prepared to assist them? On you, gentlemen, these grave responsibilities rest. In conclusion, we beg leave to submit that the rates should not exceed the following figures, which are those at which responsible parties offer to do the work, and for the sake of comparison we place them side by side with the schedule rates which the New-York Harbor Lightering and Stevedoring Company, licensed by the Health Officers, have attempted to collect.

WM. B. KIRKLAND, Chairman.

To their Honors the Mayors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Medical Commissioner, the Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

The figures referred to in the above document and appended to it are the same that appeared in the TIMES of the 2d inst.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Mayor Conklin Brush.

Ex-Mayor CONKLIN BRUSH, who died at his residence in Pierrepont-street, near Clinton-street, Brooklyn, about 1 o'clock Monday morning, he was one of the trustees of the village of Brooklyn prior to 1833. In 1834 he was elected Alderman of the First Ward under the first city charter. In 1835 he was a candidate for Mayor against JONATHAN TROTTER, and was defeated. In 1851 he was again the Whig candidate for the same position, against JOHN RICE, Democrat, and was elected, following the eight months' term of EX-MAYOR SAMUEL SMITH. After his term of office expired, which continued for two years, he aided in the organization of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was elected President, which position he held until about eighteen months since, when he retired in consequence of ill health.

The Academy of Design.

The Summer exhibition of the Academy of Design is now open during the day-time only. Of the pictures on view we trust to be able to speak in our next Sunday art article. While on this subject we may ask the directors of the Academy whether the question of opening the gallery to the public without charge, say every other day, is not worthy of their serious consideration. The receipts from the exhibitions are, we are informed, merely nominal in amount, and foregoing them altogether would be a matter of no consequence; but the objection made by the directors to free exhibitions is, that they would attract the rowdy element of our population in too great numbers. We do not believe that the objection has any force whatever. Rowdies do not care about pictures and sculpture, and even if a few of them did visit the Academy out of curiosity, they would soon find that it was no place for them. The rowdies of London and Paris are not to be found in the picture galleries or museums of those cities, though they are as free to enter them as any other citizens. We trust the directors of our Academy will be prevailed upon, sooner or later, to try the free system, and thus afford pleasure to hundreds of our citizens to whom the admission fee, small as it is, is an object.

The United States Steamer Plymouth.

The United States steam corvette *Plymouth*, now at this port, sails to join the Mediterranean Squadron in a few days. Nearly all of her crew are aboard of the receiving-ship, ready to be transferred. The full complement is 230 men. There are still ninety men lacking. On Thursday or Friday she will start for Lisbon, under command of K. RICHARD BARKER, who relieved Capt. WM. H. MCCOMB, the latter being ordered to relieve Capt. SELFRIDGE of the command of the *Nipsic*. Lieut.-Commander BYRON WILSON, who was lately Executive Officer of the *Plymouth*, is relieved from that position by Lieut.-Commander F. H. SMITH. Admiral GLISSON, who goes to relieve Admiral RADFORD from the command of the Mediterranean Squadron, will not sail in the *Plymouth*, as he intended to do, but sails in the mail steamer today. The *Plymouth* is a corvette of 1,200 tons, ship rigged and fitted up as handsomely as any vessel of her class afloat. She carries ten nine-inch guns, one eleven-inch pivot gun, one sixty-pound rifle pivot gun, two twenty-pound rifle howitzers. She is the first vessel in the navy which has been supplied with the new telegraphic apparatus, by which orders can be given to the helmsman. The experiment has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested by the officers of the *Plymouth*, and a Board of Survey of those officers has reported in favor of its general use on our war vessels.

Cricket—New-York vs. Paterson.

The match between the strength of the Paterson Club and the Second Eleven of New-York, which was played yesterday at Hoboken, resulted in the success of the New-Yorkers. We append the score of the decisive innings of the game:

PATERSON.		NEW-YORK.	
T. Crossley, c. Hayward, b. Gibbes	34	Higginson, b. Ludford	2
Brookes, b. Higginson	0	Kerr, b. Graves	27
Ludford, b. Smith	4	Gullie, c. and b. Oatman	2
Graves, b. Higginson	12	Thompson, b. Ludford	0
Jackson, run out	16	Smith, b. Graves	0
Oatman, b. Gibbes	0	Brentnall, b. Ludford	6
Podmore, c. Redman, b. Gibbes	0	Hayward, c. Shaw, b. Ludford	10
Shaw, run out	7	Lambert, run out	15
[illegible], c. Higginson, b. Gibbes	0	Cooke, c. Ludford, b. Graves	9
[illegible] Smith, not out	2	Hardcastle, b. T. Crossley	4
[illegible], b. Gibbes	2	Higginbotham, not out	5
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 1; wides, 8	12	Byes, 7; leg-byes, 4, wides, 10	21
Total	97	Total	102

Umpires—Messrs. EASTWOOD Brothers.

To-day the grand match between the Germantown Club and the St. George Club takes place at Hudson City.

Police Matters.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, the following Acting Sergeants were promoted to be full Sergeants: James R. Thatcher, Twenty-sixth Precinct; Wm. H. Clinchy, Twentieth Precinct; John Beaching, Twenty-fifth Precinct; George W. Gastlin, First Precinct; Wm. T. McComb, Twelfth Precinct; Edward Whitcomb, Fourteenth Precinct; Charles M. Combs, Twenty-second Precinct; Wm. Forches, Twenty-sixth Precinct; Henry Woods, Second District Court; Joseph Nicholson, Third Precinct. Patrick Connelly, Roundsman of the Twenty-first Precinct, was made Acting Sergeant of the Fifth Precinct; Henry Vaughan, one of the Central Detective Squad, tendered his resignation, to take effect July 15, and it was accepted.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

History of the Club—Its Organization—Games Played and in Prospect.

The White Stocking Base-ball Club of Chicago, which has just made its appearance in New-York, though a new organization, is made up of men by no means unknown in the East. It was formed in February last as a regular joint stock company, to carry on business as base-ball players, with its head-quarters at Chicago, where all the members have taken up a permanent residence, and will devote themselves entirely to the interests and glory of their favorite game. The men were selected from those of the crack Clubs of the East, with a view to their excellence in the various departments of the game, and it was intended to form one of the best clubs which could be made from the available material in the country. WOOD, HODES, TRACEY and PINKHAM were taken from the Eckfords, of this City; KING, MCATEE, CRAVER and FLYNN from the Haymakers of Troy; CUTHBERT and MEYERLE from the Athletics, of Philadelphia. WOOD is regarded by many as the best man in the country on the second base, and KING, TRACEY and CUTHBERT probably form an out field which is unexcelled. The Club has played twenty-six matched games since its formation, and experienced its first defeat on Monday. This they attribute to the hard rubber ball which was used, virtually reducing the game to a contest in batting.

The White Stockings set out from Chicago on a Southern tour about the 1st of May, playing two games at St. Louis, one at Memphis and four at New-Orleans. They then made a short trip into Wisconsin and Iowa, playing at Milwaukee and Janesville, in the former State and at Clinton, in the latter. The first game, which attracted much attention, however, was played on the 2d of June with the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, Ohio. At home the Club claims to have the best ball ground in America. It is called "Dexter Park," and is located about five miles from the Court-house in Chicago. It is about 600 feet in diameter, and will accommodate 5,000 or 6,000 spectators. There they played a great game with the Forest Citys, of Rockford, Ill., on the 16th of June, and subsequently with the Haymakers, of Troy, the Olympics, of Washington, and the Athletics, of Brooklyn, beating the last mentioned by a score of 28 to 14. On the 15th of June they set out on their Eastern trip, and on the 20th, played a very exciting game with the Forest Citys at Cleveland, beating them by a score of 21 to 5. They played one game at Buffalo, one at Rochester, one at Oswego, one at Syracuse, one at Troy, and three at Boston (with the Lowells, Tri-Mountains and Harvards.) They next visited New-Haven and beat the Yale Club, and then came to New-York to meet with their first defeat at the hands of the Atlantics. During their stay here they will play with the Mutuals, the Eckfords, the Unions, and probably with the Stars. Next week they start on their homeward way, and will have two contests at Philadelphia, two at Baltimore, two at Washington, one at Harrisburg, one at Pittsburg, and one at Fort Wayne, meeting in each case the leading clubs of those several cities. They expect to reach Chicago on the 21st, and there they have engagements to play with the Mutuals on the 2d, and the Harvards on the 25th; and other games will follow with the Olympics, the Atlantics, the Athletics, the Haymakers, and the Marylands (of Baltimore.) After this thorough course of practice they are to meet the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, when some very exciting games are expected. They will play their first series of games with that redoubtable club in August, the first game taking place at Cincinnati, the second at Chicago, and the third, if a third is necessary to decide the victory, at the latter city. The second series will occur in September, beginning at Chicago. Thus it will be seen that this new-comer into the field of base-ball contests has already a brilliant record, and an ample field for future achievements.

WHO SHALL BE HEIR?

The Will of a Druggist Contested by His Cousin—Interesting Particulars.

In the early part of May last, Dr. ROBERT GALLOWAY, druggist, aged about forty years, died. His place of business was No. 468 Second-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, where he had for a long time before dispensed medicines to his patrons in that vicinity as the prescriptions were ordered by the physicians who directed their patients to his store. It does not appear that the deceased was a regular practitioner of medicine, but he was called doctor as a mere matter of courtesy. His wife (he had no children) died about a year before, and thenceforth he seemed to lead a lonely and isolated life. He slept in a back room of his store and took his meals out. His principal friend and confidant, especially after the death of his wife, was one Dr. JACKSON, who, it seems, prescribed for him during his last illness. On the 4th of May last, Mr. RICHARD C. BEAMISH, the well-known and affable Clerk of the Supreme Court Chambers, who resided next door to the store of the deceased, was called upon in the evening to go in and draw a will for Dr. GALLOWAY. Mr. BEAMISH says he found him sensible and able to speak; that he did speak and gave explicit directions as to his effects, which, by the way, did not amount to over $8,000—all personal property. Some of it was money in bank, and the remainder consisted of goods, fixtures, &c., in the drug-store. The witnesses to the will were RICHARD C. BEAMISH, CHAS. FRIEL and JOHN DAWSON. In about two days after the execution of the will, Dr. GALLOWAY died. Mrs. PERRISONI, who claims to be a cousin of the deceased, comes now before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, and contests the will. Nearly all the estate of the deceased was, by the provisions of the will, left to Dr. JACKSON. A legacy of $100 was left to a little girl, twelve years of age, sister of the testator's deceased wife, and this at the request of JACKSON himself. Mrs. PERRISONI, the alleged cousin, through her counsel, objects to the will being admitted to probate, on the ground of undue influence, and also that the testator, at the time of the execution thereof, was in a state of unsound mind and memory.

Some testimony was taken yesterday before the Surrogate, from which it appeared that it was the wish of the testator that Dr. JACKSON should take charge of the little girl, who was his sister-in-law. Testimony has been given that the testator was in a sound state of mind and memory when he executed the will in the usual form.

Counsel in the case stated that some publicity had been given to it in consequence of a statement in some of the sensational daily journals, soon after Dr. GALLOWAY's death, to the effect that he had been poisoned. Hence, he argued, that the Surrogate should, with more than ordinary care and scrutiny, hear all the testimony which may be offered in the course of the investigation.

The further hearing was adjourned till Thursday next at 1 P. M.

Mr. NOAH TAGWELL appeared for the legatee, Dr. JACKSON; and Ex-Judge BEACH, of Queens County, for the cousin who contests the will.

THE CANINE QUESTION.

No Slaughter of the Innocents this Season—Dogmatism Giving Way to Enlightened Ideas.

The onslaught on the canine species for the misfortune of being subject in rare cases to madness or liable to become dangerous, like their betters of the human race, which has been made in past Summers, will probably not be repeated this year, and the rising generation, which has enough to encourage the youthful depravity already in this City, will be saved from the demoralizing effect of a price being put upon the head of all unfortunate curs which chance to be met in the streets without the disgrace of a muzzle. Mayor HALL refused last year to have anything to do with this bloody business, leaving the whole responsibility with the Board of Health, where he says it properly belongs. This Summer he will take the same course. He believes the whole thing is a humbug and a relic of barbarism, and that hydrophobia is produced more by shutting up and harrassing the dogs than from any other cause. In fact he says, the safest way to treat them in Summer, and at all times, is to give them the greatest amount of freedom. The Board of Health too has come to about the same conclusion. The medical members say that it is a superstitious error to suppose that dogs are more liable to madness in Summer than at any other season of the year. The result of the most thorough and intelligent investigation on the subject tends to prove the contrary, and while the general ordinances with regard to the treatment of dogs will be enforced, no special regulations will be made for the Summer, and no massacre of these innocent household creatures will be authorized or encouraged.

Bailey's Defalcation Before the Grand Jury—The Evidence Elicited.

The noted and colossal frauds perpetrated by JOSHUA F. BAILEY, the fugitive Collector, have been the subject of an investigation before the United States Grand Jury, and an indictment has been found against the accused, as announced in the TIMES a few days ago. It appears from the testimony elicited that the embezzlement will amount to upward of half a million dollars. Among the witnesses was GEORGE W. WENDELL, who stated that he was formerly Deputy Collector and Cashier of the Fifth Revenue District; that he collected [illegible] reimbursements from the proprietors of bonded warehouses, as salaries for store-keepers; and that he gave the money to BAILEY at different periods. He deposed to having spoken to BAILEY about the money on the morning of the latter's flight, and to having been told that he, BAILEY, would make the deposit that day. There was no certificate received. ENOCH L. CHILDS, one of BAILEY's relatives, besides being a Deputy Collector under him, was examined as a witness, and said that when the accused went away from the City, his accounts were somewhat short. He claimed that BAILEY had used the money which he was charged with having embezzled in the service of the Government. He knew that $100,000 or over had been converted by BAILEY to his own use. He acknowledged that the appropriations were indiscreet, but asserted as his belief that BAILEY was as good and as honest a man as any one in the United States or out of it.

Gen. J. C. KOOP, formerly one of BAILEY's assistants, was summoned as a witness, but was unable to furnish any evidence about the frauds.

AN OFFICIAL OUTWITTED.

Escape of Farez, the Swiss Forger—An Ingenious Ruse—Unsuccessful Efforts to Recapture Him.

On Saturday afternoon last FRANCOIS FAREZ, a native of Switzerland, was taken from Ludlow-street Jail, in which he was kept as a prisoner, by United States Deputy Marshal PENNIMAN, and was subsequently brought before Judge WOODRUFF, to the Circuit Court for this district, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari issued in his behalf in certain proceedings brought against him by the Swiss Consul at this port for his extradition on a charge of forgery. At the conclusion of the arguments before Judge WOODRUFF, the writs were dismissed, and the accused was then remanded for a new examination before Commissioner WHITE, virtually leaving him without any chance of obtaining the dismissal of the complaint made against him by reason of the alleged invalidity of the first examination which he received. Nothing new was heard about FAREZ subsequent to his remand, on Saturday, until yesterday, when it transpired that the accused had made his escape while on the act of returning to the jail in custody of Deputy Marshal PENNIMAN. According to a statement given by the latter, FAREZ asked to be permitted to stop at the residence of a friend in Forsyth-street, to obtain his clothing, previous to going back to the jail. This request was granted, but it was nothing less than a ruse on the part of the prisoner, as was subsequently proved. After entering the house in Forsyth-street, FAREZ called for a bottle of wine for himself and PENNIMAN, after which he proposed to go into a room adjoining the one they occupied, to make a change of his linen. He went into the room and quietly proceeded to make his escape from a rear window overlooking a court-yard. PENNIMAN claims that the accused disappeared within two minutes after going into the room, asserting that he visited it at the end of that time and that he found it vacant. The fact of the escape was carefully suppressed on Sunday, during which day efforts were made for his recapture, which eventuated unsuccessfully. It is said that Mr. FAREZ is now stopping in Pennsylvania. A similar escape happened about three years ago, M. LAMIRANDE being the fugitive. LAMIRANDE was charged with having embezzled 80,000 francs from the Bank of France at Poictiers. He was afterward kidnapped in Canada by the French Government.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Interesting Vital Statistics—Singular Report on Street-Cleaning—Another Struggle with the Fat-Melters—The New-York Rendering Company not yet Dislodged.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Brennan, Ceccarini, Gross, Manierre, Mullaly and Stephen Smith present.

Ten cases of violations of the Tenement-house act were reported, and suits ordered to be commenced to enforce compliance and for penalties provided by law.

The Sanitary Committee reported back five applications from different persons to melt fat at different places in the City, with a recommendation that the permits be denied, which was so ordered by the Board. A similar recommendation was made on the application of the New-York Rendering Company to carry on the business at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, and the Board, by a unanimous vote, denied a permit. Judge FITHIAN appeared as counsel for the Rendering Company, and began to address the Board, but upon a suggestion from Commissioner GROSS, suspended his remarks.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, submitted his report, from which it appears that there were [illegible] deaths during the week ending July 2, which is a death rate of forty per thousand, estimating the population of the City at 1,000,000, and a mortality in excess of that of any other week in the first two quarters for fifteen years. The mean temperature of the week was [illegible], which was exceeded only in 1866. The deaths for the quarter ending July 2, 1870 were 6,162, which is a number in excess of that of any quarter for fifteen years. During the quarter there were only 425 cases of small-pox against 1,1[illegible] in the previous quarter; there were 30[illegible] cases of relapsing fever, of which 149 were fatal, but 100 of these deaths occurred in the hospital on Hart's Island. During the week there was one death reported at No. 109 Thompson-street from Asiatic cholera, but it is presumed the disorder was the "naturalized cholera," of which more or less cases occur every year.

Dr. COTMAN, the Street-cleaning Inspector, made the usual complimentary generalization upon the work of the street-cleaning contractor, saying that owing to his extraordinary exertions the City is now in exceptionally good condition, but the Police reports, which are said to show a number of omissions upon the part of the Contractor, were not read or referred to.

Commissioner GROSS offered a resolution with regard to all persons interested in the business of fat melting or rendering, that on certain stated days they will be heard, either verbally or in writing, by the Sanitary Committee, in order that they may present their views as to the best or least objectionable mode of carrying on the business. Mr. GROSS explained that it was intended to give all interests a full hearing, and to then come to some final conclusion upon this vexed subject. The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner MANIERRE then offered a resolution that the City Sanitary Inspector cause daily inspections of the premises of the New-York Rendering Company to be made, and upon any violations of law being reported, the Attorney shall proceed at once by summary process to impose the penalties. As any rendering whatever is a violation of law, Judge FITHIAN became alarmed and asked to be heard, saying that the Rendering Company, being bound by a contract with the City to remove all street offal, the Board should grant them a few days to remove their boats and prepare to receive the offal elsewhere before passing the resolution. Judge BOSWORTH remarked that the Rendering Company had been promising the Board for more than a year to remove their boats, and had fixed the first of May last for that removal positively, but they had never gone nor made any attempt to go. At this point, for some undiscoverable cause, the consideration of the resolution was postponed, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

Crimes and Casualties.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, a party of roughs entered the restaurant of CHARLES LUTHE, No. 8 Sixth-street, and soon becoming disorderly made a savage attack upon the proprietor, cutting him on the head, inflicting a very severe wound, after which they all escaped. LUTHE was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed, after which he went home.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the furnishing store of A. T. MASON, No. 302 Grand-street, which totally destroyed the premises and caused considerable damage to adjoining property before the flames were extinguished. MASON's loss is about $6,000, to meet which he has a policy for $2,000 in the Rutgers; and the house, which belonged to the estate of JOHN CROMWELL, and was fully insured, was valued at about $1,000. The upper part of the house was occupied by JULIUS BRUNCK, whose furniture was destroyed. It was insured for $300 in the Western of Buffalo. No. 304 Grand-street was also reached by the flames. It was occupied by HEYMAN COHEN as a furnishing store, who had a stock insured for $[illegible],000 in the following companies: Park, $1,000; Rutgers, $1,000, (on furniture;) Yonkers and New-York, $2,000; Pacific, $2,000. COHEN also occupied the upper floor as a dwelling, and his total loss on stock and furniture is estimated at $[illegible]00. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by fire-crackers.

JOHN GERSON, of No. [illegible] Eighth-street, was found, yesterday morning, in First-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, bleeding profusely from a cut on the head. He was taken in charge by the Police and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

ANDREW J. VANWART, of No. [illegible] East Fourteenth-street, while crossing Fourth-avenue at Ninth-street, was knocked down and run over by a carriage and had his thigh broken. He was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by Police Surgeon FARLIGH, after which he was taken home in an ambulance.

BERNARD REILLY, fourteen years of age, of No. 325 Rivington-street, had his eyes severely burned by a premature explosion of powder. He was taken to the Park Hospital and attended by Police Surgeon HARRINGTON.

HERMAN MICHAELS, of No. [illegible] West Forty-first-street, yesterday fell from a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad at Charles and West streets and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Sale of Stamps—Inconvenient Regulations.

There is a deal of grumbling and dissatisfaction as to the present inconvenient and altogether unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of postage and other stamps throughout the City, the only authorized depots for this purpose being the several postal stations, and these, as everybody knows, are few and far between. Many store-keepers, indeed, keep them for the convenience of their regular customers, but as such venders are allowed no commission whatever on their sales, there is little or no encouragement to keep a full supply. In Paris, and all through France, every tobacconist is a duly appointed vender of postage and other "affiches," so that strangers are never at a loss there for stamps of any denomination they may require, while in London the public experience no difficulty whatever, the demand being amply provided for by the immense number of receiving offices maintained in the principal stores in every thoroughfare, and where money-order, post-office, savings-bank and life-insurance business is also transacted. The French plan is the more economical, as there is in it no outlay whatever, the entire expense being met by the small percentage allowed on sales. It works well there.

HONORS TO THE BRAVE.

Funeral of the Late Major-Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin.

The remains of Major-Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN, the distinguished officer with whose gallant career in the late war our readers are familiar, and whose sudden death on Sunday has been announced in these columns, were yesterday escorted by a procession, consisting of a large number of his old comrades and details of cavalry, artillery and infantry of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., from his late residence, No. 132 Lexington-avenue, to the Fall River boat, and started for Yarmouthport, Mass., his native place, where they will be interred. The funeral services at the house were largely attended. While they were in progress, the avenue in front of the residence was thronged with people, and a portion of the Seventh Regiment, of which the General was once a member, formed in line near the house, to form a part of the funeral procession. They were in uniform, but without arms. The military escort assembled in Madison-square.

The body was placed in the hall, and a continuous stream of people passed around it to take a farewell look at the departed, and many of them appeared to be deeply moved at the sight, for few men had warmer or more sincere friends.

The body appeared as though in a deep sleep. It was clothed in citizen's dress, and on the left breast was the badge of the Sixth Army Corps. The several medals with which he had been presented could not be exhibited, as they had inadvertently been sent to Connecticut with the baggage. The body was inclosed in a rich casket covered with black cloth, with heavy silver mountings and two silver plates. The one on the outside of the casket bore merely the name of the deceased. On the one inside was inscribed:

Major-Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN,
Died July 3, 1870.
Aged 45 years.

The funeral services were performed in one of the parlors on the second floor, in presence of the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased.

The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. BELLOWS (Unitarian;) the services were deeply impressive. At the close, the military escort arrived at the residence; it consisted of a portion of the Ninth Regiment of N. G. S. N. Y., accompanied by its band, two sections of Battery K, artillery, and a squadron of Washington Grays, artillery—the entire escort being under the command of Brig.-Gen. POSTLEY.

The following officers acted as pall-bearers—they were in full uniform and mounted:

Maj.-Gen. Alex. Shaler,	Maj.-Gen. M. T. McMahon,
Maj.-Gen. C. K. Graham,	Maj.-Gen. A. Duryea,
Brig.-Gen. T. H. Neill,	Brig.-Gen. G. W. Palmer,
Brig.-Gen. H. E. Tremain,	Brig.-Gen. [illegible],
Brig.-Gen. J. H. Liebenau,	Col. John Fowler, Jr.
Col. Wm. H. Chesebrough,	Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Hawes.

The procession was formed in Lexington-avenue about 3½ o'clock, and preceded by a squad of Police, marched through Lexington-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Broadway and Chambers-street to the Pier of the Fall River line of steam-boats, and the body was deposited on board, to be conveyed for burial to its last resting place.

The Park-Avenue Tunnel.

Stairways will be constructed on Park-avenue, leading to the tunnel, as soon as the exact number and location of the same have been determined on. It is probable that there will be three built opposite Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth streets. The stairs will be made of stone, and will present a neat entrance to the tunnel. The first car in the new Madison-avenue route was run through the tunnel on Saturday last, starting from the Thirty-second-street depot and going to the Central Park, returning from thence to the City Hall. The cars which will be used on the line will be similar to those on the Fourth-avenue road. Arrangements have been made to have the tunnel well ventilated and lighted, and to have it put in a somewhat better condition than heretofore.

Beaten to Death by a Brutal Husband.

MARY NELSON, the woman who was brutally beaten by her husband, GEORGE NELSON, a few days ago, at their residence, No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, died, yesterday, of her injuries at Bellevue Hospital. The assailant committed the murder while grossly intoxicated, and when arrested expressed a contempt for the hangman. He is now in the Tombs awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest, to be held today.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.
The Sheridan wife murder trial.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Adjourned to the 11th inst., at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 31. Brady vs. Weston, on the preferred calendar. The call begins at No. 37 on the general calendar—Allen vs. Smith. The following is the balance of the first Monday motion calendar after the preferred causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
58	Lloyd vs. Sperling.	99	Maltby vs. Maltby.
59	Frobisher vs. Hoffman.	100	Learned vs. Ryder.
60	McCormack vs. Harper.	101	Albert vs. Swift.
61	Nicot vs. Kampf.	102	Cheever vs. Ackerman.
62	Fitch vs. Paterson.	103	Bisley vs. Indianapolis and Bloomington R. R. Co.
63	Same vs. Same.	104	Well vs. Solms.
64	Learned vs. Ryder.	105	Alderson vs. Silvester.
65	Howe vs. Rice.	106	Orr vs. Orr.
66	Brodhall vs. Russell.	107	Moore vs. Moore.
67	Pomeroy vs. Smith.	108	Codling vs. Stigler.
68	Fitch vs. Paterson.	109	Gaylord vs. Romain.
69	Turner vs. Shepard.	110	Hutchinson vs. Bowers.
70	Roberts vs. Skinner.	111	Branigan vs. Siemers.
71	Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Company.	112	Aylife vs. Hackett.
72	The Mayor, &c., N. Y. vs. West-side Patented Elevated R. R. Company.	113	Menzscheimer vs. Spratt.
72	Fuller vs. Levy.	114	Wheelwright vs. Kelley.
74	Farmers and Mechanics' Bank vs. Steinberger.	115	Tucker vs. Tench.
75	Second National Bank of Nashville vs. Hamis.	116	Fox vs. Magalakill.
76	Boyle vs. Bell.	117	Brotherhead vs. Sutton.
77	Lewis vs. Freund.	118	Caldwell vs. Taylor.
78	Ford vs. Northrop.	119	Willets vs. Holdridge.
79	Tenney vs. Townsend.	120	Stillman vs. King.
80	Seward vs. Pursced.	121	Oneida Nat'l Bank vs. Stokes.
81	Wilkinson vs. Yeaton.	122	Sas vs. Bebe.
82	Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Company.	123	In matter of petition of McCormack.
83	Maller vs. Sharman.	124	Knight vs. Knight.
84	In the matter of Taylor.	125	Chapin vs. Knapp.
85	Schenck vs. Dubois.	126	Talcott vs. Clark.
86	Schenck vs. Griffin.	127	Minturn vs. Dougherty.
87	Summers vs. Adams.	128	Protestant Episcopal Society vs. Flanders.
88	Williams vs. Este.	129	Conduit vs. Wells.
89	Fagan vs. Fagan.	130	Bardett vs. Clerke.
90	Nat. Mechanics' Banking Ass. vs. Fowler.	131	Matthews vs. Hubbard.
91	In matter of Taylor.	132	Avery vs. Stagg.
92	Heineman vs. Spencer.	133	Ketterer vs. Stoeckel.
93	Young vs. Clark.	134	Albert vs. Albert.
94	Mitchell vs. Duncan.	135	Robins vs. Britton.
95	Chambers vs. Chambers.	136	Crane vs. Lawden.
96	Stein vs. Schierney.	137	Bowne vs. Hough.
97	Sheahan vs. Kelly.	138	Martin vs. Hoffman.
98	In the matter of De Peyster.	139	Cohen vs. McGay.
		140	Wilkins vs. Yeaton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Held by Tracy, J., on Tuesday and Thursday of each week in July—Calendar called at 11 A. M.
This calendar for Thursday, July 7.
Non-Jury Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
1477	Kallman vs. Von Praag.	1604	Wilkes vs. Samanos.
1561	Martin vs. Frank.	1605	Goodyear vs. Mix.
201	Wardell vs. Carnona.	1607	Wilcoxson vs. Mix.
784	Erlbach vs. Strauss.	1628	Keating vs. Williams.
1318	Killian vs. Carey.	1630	Bridgeport Paint Co. vs. Dillon.
1428	Moss vs. Crane.	[illegible]	Munckwitz vs. Andrews.
1441	Solomon vs. Frank.	[illegible]	Washington vs. Vanderbilt.
1443	Sonnerbaum vs. Alexander.	[illegible]	Hill vs. St. George.
1492	Fleeman vs. Reilly.	1673	Gramm vs. Moore.
1496	Brown vs. Gannon.	1674	O'Brien vs. Allen.
1509	Carpenter vs. Morrison.	1676	Dowling vs. Reid.
1537	Walsh vs. Brodek.	1680	Jaffray vs. Lockwood.
1552	Herbath vs. Carman.		
1560	Hartung vs. Gatt.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 5.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67. b3 111⅜	200	N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 99⅞
21,000	do. 111⅜	700	do. bet. call 100
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 111⅜	6,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 95⅞
27,000	Tenn. 6s, n. b. 65	20,000	do. bet. call 95⅞
10,000	do. 65¼	100	Erie 23
20,000	do. 65⅛	100	Harlem 141⅛
7,000	Georgia St. 7s 92⅛	200	do. 142
[illegible]	N. Car. old bds. 52⅝	200	Reading, bet. call 107⅛
2,000	do. 53	90	Mich. Central 120⅛
10,000	do. 54	200	Lake S. & Mich. So. 101⅛
8,000	do. b. c. 55	100	do. b30. 101½
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n. 35⅛	600	do. 101⅜
10,000	do. 36	300	do. bet. call 101⅛
10,000	do. 36⅛	4300	do. 101⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s, s. tax 30	500	do. 102
20,000	do. 29	10	Panama 100
2,000	do. 28⅛	10	do. bet. call 99⅛
1,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July 81	100	do. 99
20,000	Mo. St. 6s 93	500	Cleve. & Pitts. 110
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds 90⅛	300	do. 109⅛
5,000	U. Pac. R. 1st M 85⅛	500	do. bet. call 109⅛
500	T. & Wab. 2d M 86	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. 89⅛
4,000	A. & T. H. 2d Pf 86	50	New-Jersey Cent. 109
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st 108	8	do. 109⅛
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st. 82⅛	1100	Chic. & R. Island 118
2,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s bds. 97	300	do. bet. call 118⅛
		400	Mil. & St. Paul 67⅛
		100	do. b3 67⅛
[illegible]	N. M. 1st M. bds 86½	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 82⅛
400	West. U. Tel. 34⅛	100	do. 82⅛
200	do. b3 34⅛	400	do. b3 82⅛
100	Mariposa Min. Co. 7⅛	27	Tol., Wab. & W. 58⅛
300	Mariposa Pf. 15⅛	800	do. 58
300	do. 15⅛	300	do. s3 58⅛
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. C. Co. [illegible]	20	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar'd. 96⅛
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co. 42⅛	100	Chic. & Alton 118
100	do. bet. call 42⅛	200	Chic. & Alton Pf. 118⅛
200	do. 42⅛	50	Del., Lack. & W. 105
100	Canton Co., b. call 63⅛	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 90⅛
100	Con. C. of Md. b. c. 30	200	do. 90⅛
10	Am. Mer. U. Ex. 44⅛	100	New-Jersey [illegible]
50	do. 44⅛	100	N. Y. & N. Haven bet. call [illegible]
200	do. 45		
10	do. bet. call 45⅛		
100	Ohio & Miss. 35⅛		

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1½ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s '81. C. 115⅛	[illegible]	N. Y. C. & Hud. R. [illegible]
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62 111⅛	[illegible]	do. 100
34,000	do. b3 112	200	do. b. c. 100⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. s3 110⅛	100	Erie, bet. call 23
4,000	do. 110⅛	100	do. 23⅛
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 109	200	Harlem 142
5,000	do. 108⅛	200	Reading 107⅛
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67 111	100	L. S. & M. So. b3. 101⅛
14,000	do. b3 111	200	do. 101⅛
20,000	do. 110⅛	50	do. 101⅛
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68 111⅛	200	do. b. c. 101⅛
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. 64⅛	100	New-Jersey Cen. 109
[illegible]	Ga. St. 7s 92	100	do. 108⅛
10,000	N. Car. old bds. 53⅛	100	Chic. & N. West. 83⅛
[illegible]	do. 53⅛	25	Panama 98
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new 36	100	do. 97⅛
3,000	do. 35⅛	[illegible]	do. 97⅛
5,000	do. 36	50	C. C. Cin. & Ind. 81⅛
15,000	N. C. 6s, Spec. T. 27⅛	200	Tol., Wab. & West. 58⅛
10,000	do. 27	100	do. 58⅛
20,000	do. 28	800	do. bc. 58
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8-10 Conv't. 96	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. 82
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bds 90⅛	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 36⅛
500	West. Union Tel. 34⅛	16	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar. [illegible]
100	Quick. Min. Co. b. c 7⅛	100	Col., C. & Ind. Cen 22
700	Adams Express 68⅛	[illegible]	H. & St. Jos. Pf. 110½

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

200	Reading 107⅛	200	Newark & C. H. R. R. s30. 91
200	do. b3. 107⅛		
100	L. S. & Mich. S. 102⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 109⅛
[illegible]	Am. Gold 111⅛	100	do. s3. 110
200	Ohio & Miss. 35⅛	300	Rock Island 118⅛
400	Dale Prop. B. Co. 44	200	do. s3. 118⅛

TUESDAY, July 5—P. M.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER surrendered the office and duties of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York on Saturday Afternoon, July 2, preliminary to being sworn in as a member of the new Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday. Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, of Ontario, has been appointed by the President to succeed Judge FOLGER in the Treasury Office in this City, and will probably be confirmed by the Senate this afternoon or to-morrow. He will then require several days to file his bonds at Washington, and to hear officially of their approval. We learn that Mr. HILLHOUSE is now in the City, and the delay in taking charge of the office will be rendered as short as possible. Meanwhile the Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed Mr. W. G. WHITE, the Cashier of the Office, to take full charge of its business, and to act as Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim.*

Wall-street after the Holliday of the Fourth, resumed business this morning with some spirit on the Stock Exchange, but with less decision in the Gold Room and in the Foreign Exchanges. The last were especially wanting in tone, and where sales were made on London, a slight concession in rates was submitted to by drawers. The absence of any considerable demand for Wednesday's steamers caused a change of feeling in reference to the course of the Gold market, and sales fell off to 111¼@111⅛@111⅛ ₰ cent., as against 112 at the close of business on Saturday. The calculations in regard to July shipments of Gold Coin have been given over for the present; while, on the other hand, the announcement of continued weekly sales of $1,000,000 per week for the Sinking Fund, and $2,350,000 extra sales for the same Fund, (being the July Interest upon the previous purchases of United States 5-20s,) added to the dullness of speculation. Exchange on London closed 109¾@109⅞ 60 days, and 110¼@110½ short sight. The Public Funds of 1867 were ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. better in the forenoon, but on the weakness in Gold relapsed to Saturday's quotation—110@111 ex July coupon—the market closing steady.

In the Southern State Bonds a lively speculation has sprung up in the North Carolina issues. The Stock Exchange Board has recently separated the new Bonds, issued for funding arrearages of interest in 1867 and 1868, and new special "tax Bonds" issued with such recklessness last Summer in payment of new Railway concessions. The consequence is that the former have advanced rapidly to 35@36½ ₰ cent., while the Special "tax Bonds" have also improved, as a speculative fancy, because of this separation. The original ante-war Bonds have also gone up 5@7 ₰ cent., and the transactions in all three classes have suddenly become large and active. New Tennessees continue to be well supported in price, but the volume of business is not so large as a week or two ago. Missouris are selling at 92, ex July coupon.

In the Railway market New-York Central and Lake Shore were, as on Saturday, in the lead, followed by a fair demand, at firm prices, for the North-wests, St. Pauls, Wabash, and Ohio and Mississippi. There was another large and sudden break in the shares of the Panama Company, the sales running down to 97½@98 ₰ cent. Such figures have not been known before since the *Trent* affair in the Winter of 1861, and since then the price has been up to 330 ₰ cent., and continued above 200 ₰ cent. until within six or eight months past. The recent quarterly dividend of 2½ ₰ cent. caused a decline from about 145 to the present figures. Lake Shore sold as high as 102, and New-York Central 102¾ ₰ cent. At four o'clock the figures were 101½ and 100⅞ respectively. Reading was firm at 107½ ₰ cent., including the Dividend. Ohio and Mississippi stock was a little tame in the afternoon.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. The Railways generally firm. Gold weak.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 5.

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	111	110⅞
American Gold Coin	112	111¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅜	64⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅞	100⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95⅝	95⅞
Reading Railroad	107⅝	107½
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅞	118
North-western Common	82⅝	83½
North-western Preferred	89⅝	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	43⅜	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	82⅝	82
St. Paul Common	67⅜	67
Lake Shore	101⅞	101⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅝
New-Jersey Central	109	109⅝
Toledo and Wabash	58⅝	58⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, July 5, 1870.

Gold receipts	$546,817 29
Gold payments	1,18[illegible]
Gold balance	72,825,177 60
Currency receipts	98[illegible]
Currency payments	457,264 77
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs received	482,000 00
Gold interest paid	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., coup., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1867	111
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	111
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅜	10-40 coup.	108⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅛	6s currency	113⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	101
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	101
Georgia 6s	85	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	101
Georgia 7s, new bds.	92	Ill. War Loan	101
North Carolina 6s, old.	54½	Indiana 5 ₰ cents	100
N. Car. F'nd'g Act, '66.	41½	Mich. 6 ₰ cents., '73	100
N. Car. F'nd'g Act, '68.	36½	Mich. 6 ₰ cents., '78	100
N. C. F'nd'g Act. n. bs.	36½	Mich. 6 ₰ cents., '83	100
N. C. F'nd'g Act. s. tax.	28½	Mich. 7 ₰ cents., '78	100
South Car. new bds.	80	Mich. 7 ₰ cents., W. L.	100
Missouri 6s	92	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	[illegible]	N. Y. Cou. B'ty Loan	108
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.	77	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '70	110
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105½
Louisiana 7s, Penit'y.	81½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105½
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105½
Rhode Island 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss.	75½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '77	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ₰ cents., '75	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₰ cents., '81	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ₰ cents., '86	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central 6s, r. e.	88	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central 6s, sub.	88	Mor. & Ess. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	102½	Cl. & Tol. S. F'd	[illegible]
Erie 1st M. Ex.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. n. Bonds	102½
Erie 7s, 3d ind. '83	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
Erie 7s, 4th ind. '80	[illegible]	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th ind. '88	78½	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M.	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	112½	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	78
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90½	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	[illegible]
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	85	Chic. & Alt. Inc.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
A. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Con.	89½
A. & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Dub. & S. C. 1st M.	[illegible]
T. & W. W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Peninsula R. R. B'ds	[illegible]
C. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	[illegible]	M. L. & Iron M. B'ds.	88½
C. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	[illegible]
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	[illegible]	M. & St. P. 1st M.	[illegible]
Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]	M. & St. P. [illegible]	[illegible]
D. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	M. & St. P. I. & M. d.	[illegible]
T. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	[illegible]
T. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91
T. & W. Eq. Bonds	[illegible]	Col. C. & Ind. 1st M.	[illegible]
Gt. W. 1st M., '88	90½	Col. C. & Ind. 2d M.	67
Gt. W. 2d M., '93	85	Tol. P. & War., E. D.	[illegible]
Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	82	Tol. P. & War., W. D.	[illegible]
Mil. & St. Jo. [illegible]	[illegible]	Tol. P. & War. [illegible]	70
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137½	Park	160
Manhattan	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Ninth National	111
North River	100	Tenth National	120
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Butch. & Drovers'	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	Del. & Hudson Canal	124½
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Pennsylvania Coal	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	American Coal	35
Commerce	[illegible]	Cons. Coal of Maryland	[illegible]
Ocean	85	Western Union Tel.	34½
Merchants'	[illegible]	Quicksilver Mining	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Mariposa Mining	7
Chatham	[illegible]	Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	107	Adams Express	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Irving	114	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2½
East River	[illegible]	American Express	[illegible]
Market	[illegible]	United States Ex.	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	Atlantic Mail	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 5.
Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	99	99¼
City 6s, New	101	101¼
Camden and Amboy	119¾	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	116	116¼
Reading	107⅞	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	57½	57¾
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	29¼	29½
Northern Central	44½	45
Lehigh Navigation	35	35½
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company have declared a Preference Dividend of *Seven ₰ cent.* out of the earnings of the year 1870, and a Common Dividend of *Three and a Half ₰ cent.* out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Aug. 15; transfers to close July 21.

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad during the fourth week in June:

1869	[illegible]
1870	342,457
Decrease	$10,204

For the month of June:

1869	[illegible]
1870	1,154,520
Decrease	[illegible]

The Directors of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Five ₰ Cent.*, free from tax, payable on demand.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₰ Cent.*, free from Government tax.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Seven ₰ Cent.*, payable on the 9th inst.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $4,192,845.

The Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₰ Cent.*

The Charter Oak Insurance Company, of Hartford, has declared a dividend of *Six ₰ Cent.*, and the City Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, a quarterly dividend of *Four ₰ Cent.*, all payable on demand.

The Mechanics and Traders' Savings Institution has declared its usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after July 12.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, [illegible] miles in length, is now nearly completed. This Company are pushing their work forward with great rapidity, and the entire line necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul is graded and under contract to be finished this season. The road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of Iowa, and is built in the interests of the great Northern system of roads which center at St. Paul. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company pay 7 per cent. Gold Interest, free of Government tax, and are issued for the very small amount of $16,000 per mile. For the present, the unsold portion are offered at 95 and accrued interest. The attention of investors is invited to the fact that the road is now nearly finished, and that the security is therefore entitled to a high rank. We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments, and buy really first-class railroad securities—such as these—than the present. After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe, as well as profitable, investment.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-street, New-York.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the Company's Offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the Bank of North America, and banking-house of HOWES & MACY, New-York.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ FOR THE SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT OF JULY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, THE CONNECTICUT AIR LINE BONDS PRESENT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, WHICH WILL COMMEND THEM TO ALL CLASSES OF INVESTORS.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED TO MIDDLETOWN. THE REMAINING UNFINISHED PORTION IS MORE THAN HALF DONE.

FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY
HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
(Free of Government tax.)
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS
of the
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fifteen years to run from January, 1870, and convertible into stock at par.
LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,
upon which, together with the road and all its property, these bonds are a first mortgage.
EXEMPTED FROM TAXES
upon the lands for fifteen years.
70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,
from which income is received, with rapidly increasing receipts.
An air line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. These lands estimated worth $8,000,000. Total amount of mortgage, $4,000,000.
PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
The Coupons are payable January and July.
Pamphlet, with full particulars, and map, can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ TO INVESTORS.
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., offer the following first-class securities: Long Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 90 and interest. Southern Central Railroad (New-York State) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 87½ and interest. Kalamazoo and White Pigeon (interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, price 87½ and interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE ARE STILL OFFERING A LIMITED quantity of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, (Principal and Interest payable in Gold,) at 90 and accrued interest. These Bonds are free of Government tax, Coupon or Registered, and are convertible, at the option of the holder, into Stock of the Company, at par. The present advanced condition and large earnings of the road warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these Bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	10	Leather, sides	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	535
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	54
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	24	Cheese, bxs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Peanuts, bgs.	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls.	250	Peanuts, bags	70
Wheat, bushels	230,551	Moss, bales	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, bxs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	37,741	Tobacco, hhds.	643
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-square, have been as follows:

By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] tons Oil-cake, 2,470 bales Cotton, 45 hhds. Tobacco, [illegible] wood Poles, 18,26[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the steam-ship *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—[illegible] Shins, [illegible] boxes Cheese, [illegible] boxes Bacon, 107 pkgs. Pumps, 106 cases Hardware, 102 cases Sewing-machines, 1 case Organs, 1 case Steam-packing, 15 boxes Extract Logwood, 215 bales Cotton, 30 tcs. Beef, 65 tcs. Lard, 61 pkgs. Machinery, 6 pkgs. Wheels, 25 pkgs. Roots and Herbs.

By the steam-ship *City of Cork*, for Liverpool—[illegible] bales Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 600 cases Lobsters, 600 boxes Cheese, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Adeline*, for London—[illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] bags Oil-cake, 384 bags Linseed Cake, 722 bags Cotton-seed Cake, [illegible] pkgs. Perfumery, [illegible] boxes Meal, [illegible] cases Manufactured Tobacco, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 400 cases Lobsters, 700 Hand-spikes, 12 pkgs. Wheel-spokes, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the steam-ship *Allemannia*, for Hamburg—12 bbls. Beef, 3 bbls. Sarsaparilla, 7 cases Leather Gloves, 12,757 bushels Wheat, [illegible] Tobacco, 129 firkins Grease, 15 firkins Grease, 3 cases Cigars, 75 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 6 boxes Leaf Tobacco, 2 bales Furs, 280 bales Cotton, 30 bbls. Pitch Gum, 20 bbls. Rosin, 1 bale Hair, 441 bbls. Flour, 2 cases Machinery, 13 cases Essential Oil, 300 boxes Extract, 3 boxes Books.

By the bark *[illegible]*, for Gibraltar—2,492 cases Refined Oil.

By the bark *Ferndale*, for Cork—22,161 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Prussia*, for Rostock—1,310 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $6 10@7 for Pots; $9@9 75 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—No business of moment has been transacted since our last; prices remain as previously quoted.

COAL—Has been quoted firm, but has not been in much demand.

COCOA—Has been quiet at former figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been inactive but steady in this market; stock in first hands this morning, 71,[illegible] bags. At Baltimore, 3,400 bags Rio, by the Danish brig *Christine*, and [illegible] bags do., by the Norwegian bark *[illegible]*, were reported sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet in the local market at unaltered rates; 150 bags Laguayra were sold at [illegible], gold, ₰ lb. [illegible] We quote Ordinary cargoes, 9¾c.@10c.; fair cargoes, 10½c.@10¾c.; good cargoes, 11¼c.@11¾c.; prime cargoes, 12c.@12⅛c., gold, in bond, ₰ lb. 60 and 90 days' credit. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15¼c.@16¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¼c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, [illegible]@20c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, [illegible]@19c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₰ lb.

Stock of Rio in first hands.	Bags.
At Galveston	4,000
At Mobile	1,500
At Baltimore	28,000
At New-York	71,347
Grand total	[illegible]

COTTON—Has been depressed and lower, closing dull. Sales, 682 bales for prompt delivery, including 205 bales for export and 477 bales to spinners. Also, 1,700 bales for forward delivery, including 1,000 bales basis Low Middling, for July, [illegible]; 400 bales do., for August, 18c.@18⅛c.; 300 bales do., for October, 18c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16	16¼	16½	16½
Good Ordinary	17¾	18	18¼	18¼
Low Middling	19⅛	19⅜	19½	19½
Middling	20⅜	20½	20⅞	21
Good Middling	22	22¼	22½	22½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	8,640
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	57,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for all grades of State and Western Flour has been quite limited since our last, and under more liberal offerings prices have been quoted a shade lower, closing heavily in most instances. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 80@$5 [illegible]; inferior to good extra State, $5 40@5 70, chiefly at $5 50; good to very choice do. at $5 70@6 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@5 65, ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]@$5 25
Extra State, &c.	5 40@ [illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 50@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 40@ [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 70@ [illegible]
Extra City shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 25@ [illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 75@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in limited request at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@[illegible] for very poor to good Ordinary, and [illegible] 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour has been good and quoted strong at [illegible] 10 for inferior to very choice, ₰ bbl. Sales, 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been quite dull at [illegible]@5 75 for Yellow and White Western, $5 20@[illegible] for Jersey, $5 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been light on the basis of previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite moderately dealt in, though quoted 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel lower. The offerings have been in excess of the demand, and holders have shown more eagerness to realize. The export inquiry has been decidedly less active. Private telegrams from Liverpool reported the stock of Flour there at 110,000 bbls., and of Wheat at 640,000 quarters, which were regarded as very heavy supplies. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, including White Western at $1 50@1 55 for ordinary to good, Red and Amber Western at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible]@1 45; No. 1 Spring at $1 32; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 27 for ordinary to good Milwaukee; $1 25@1 25 for Racine, and $1 19@[illegible] for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@1 12; Rejected Spring, $1 06; White Genesee at $1 70@1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 47 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at a further advance, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 93,000 bushels at [illegible]@1 07 for small lots of mixed Western; 95c.@$1 05 for poor to good new mixed Western; $1 06@$1 08½ for prime to choice do.; [illegible]@1 12 for Yellow, Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western, Southern, and State; [illegible]@1 15 for White do., and 92c.@95c. for Unsound, ₰ bushel. Rye continues very quiet on the basis of 97c.@$1 05 for Western, and $1 06@1 12 for State, ₰ bushel. Barley has been neglected and nominal. Barley-malt has been quiet, since our last, at from $1 05@1 20 for Western, State and Canada, ₰ bushel. Sales, 1,330 bushels. Oats have been in reduced stock and fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at 61½c.@64½c. for poor to good mixed Western, in store and delivered, chiefly at 64c., afloat; 58c.@70c. for State and Ohio, ₰ bushel. The export clearances hence have been 1,000 bbls. Flour, and 24,462 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; [illegible] bbls. Flour, and 5,205 bushels Wheat for London; 22,161 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; and 441 bbls. Flour, and 12,757 bushels Wheat for Hamburg.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate demand at 70c.@80c., chiefly at 75c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw continues quoted at 85c.@$1 05, as extremes for Short and Long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull at former rates.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, but have been inactive. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c.; Corrientes, 21@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.@23½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@22c.; California, 21@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 19@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; San Juan, 21@22 lbs., 18c.; Matamoras, 22@28 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Vera Cruz, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c.; Tampico, 20@23 lbs., 19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19½c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 17@28 lbs., 15c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Southern, [illegible] lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 20@22 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 20@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 20@22 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@15c.; Bahia, 20@22 lbs., 12c.; Chili, 18@20 lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Sandwich Islands, 18@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@25 lbs., 14c.@14½c., currency, as they run. *Wet Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@60 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 45@60 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 45@50 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 9c.@9½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@90 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10½c.@10½c., currency, as they run. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@12 lbs., [illegible], selected; Minas, 12@15 lbs., [illegible], gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, [illegible]; Gambia and Bissau, [illegible], currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., [illegible]@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, [illegible]@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 10@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, [illegible], 12c.@13c.; Singapore Buffalo, [illegible], 12½c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, ₰ lb.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, within a range of from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₰ lb. The receipts since our last have been 113 bales; export,—bales to London.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate request at uniform prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 36c.@40c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@40c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@23c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Light, 32c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 28c.@30c., ₰ lb. The receipts since our last have been 3,389 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in fair demand at full rates; 215,000 lbs. have been sold at 20¾c.@22½c., ₰ lb. Iron has been very dull at former quotations. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been slow of sale within our previous range. Tin Plates have been quite active, 3,000 boxes having been recently sold, mainly for forward delivery, on the basis of $6 75@$6 87½, gold, for I. C.; $7 75@$8 gold, for Terne; $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for [illegible]; and [illegible] gold, for 14x20 Coke, ₰ box. Pig Tin has been dull and heavy, including Banca at 30½c.@31c., gold; Straits at 31½c.@32c., gold; and English at 31¾c., gold, ₰ lb. Regulus Antimony has receded to 12c., gold, ₰ lb., influenced by the free arrivals, and has been without activity.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand at our quoted rates; New Crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 32c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 35c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@80c., ₰ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@24c.	22c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@25c.	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@48c.
Porto Rico	—@—	45c.@70c.
English Islands	—@—	35c.@55c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been very dull on the basis of $2@2 05 for common to good Strained, ₰ 280 lbs.; receipts, [illegible] bbls.; exports, [illegible] bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine unaltered. Of Spirits Turpentine, 150 bbls. were sold on the basis of 39c. for merchantable, ₰ gallon; market rather firmer; receipts, 535 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 37½c.@39c. ₰ gallon. Crude, [illegible]. Rosin, $1 97½@$8 ₰ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $1 75@$3. Pitch, $2 37½@$2 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet within our former range; Crude Whale at 55c.@60c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale 77½c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 25@$1 37. Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm at [illegible]@$1 50; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at 87c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@92c. in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 37½@$1 45; Menhaden at 44c.@50c.; Sperm at 50c.@55c., gold; Menhaden Refined Seal at 52½c., ₰ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 52½c.@55c.; Southern Yellow, 52c.@55c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 68c.@70c.; White Spring, 70c.@72½c., ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate request and rather stronger in price. Sales [illegible] bbls., in bulk, at 14c.@14½c.; and [illegible] bbls. in shipping order, for early delivery, on the basis of [illegible] ₰ gallon. At Oil City, equal to 1,500 bbls., in bulk, were reported sold at [illegible] ₰ bbl. And at the Upper Creek, 1,000 bbls., in bulk, for July delivery, at about $2.90 ₰ bbl. There were 800 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia. Refined Oil has been in quite moderate supply, and held with increasing firmness, but has been comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported hence of 5,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 27½c. [illegible] and at Philadelphia, 3,500 bbls. do., July delivery, at [illegible] ₰ gallon; there were 2,500 bbls. received at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence included 1,310 bbls. for Rostock, and 2,492 cases for Gibraltar. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate request, within the range of from [illegible]@31¼c. ₰ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet at about 9½c.@10c. for shipping order, and 8½c.@9c. in bulk, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less confident demand, and less buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$30 75 for Western Mess; $25@26 50 for Prime Mess; $22@23 50 for Prime, and $28@28 50 for City Mess, ₰ bbl.; also, 1,000 bbls. Western Mess, including August delivery, sellers' option, at $30 50, and next three months seller at $30 ₰ bbl. Cut-meats have been quiet but firm. Sales have been reported of 100 pkgs. at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 17c.@21c. for Western and City Hams; 21c.@22c. for Smoked Hams, and 21c.@23c. for Bagged do., ₰ lb. Bacon has been in slack request at about 14c. for Cumberland; 14½c.@14¾c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₰ lb. Lard continues quiet at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at [illegible] for City, and 16c.@16½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₰ lb. Beef has been quite dull, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., including [illegible] for Plain Mess; [illegible] for Extra Mess, ₰ bbl. Tierce Beef is inactive at [illegible] for Prime Mess, and [illegible] for India Mess, ₰ tierce. Beef Hams have been very dull at from [illegible] for Southern and Western, ₰ bbl. Butter has been in moderate request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c., the day's receipts were 1,573 pkgs. Cheese has been in demand at from 5c.@[illegible], as the extremes, for very Common to Fancy Factory, new and old; the day's receipts were 4,129 boxes.

RICE—Has been in slack demand, including Carolina, [illegible], currency; Rangoon, $2 87½@$3, gold, in bond, and [illegible] 12, currency, free, ₰ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request, including Turk's Island at 35c.@[illegible]; Cadiz, [illegible]; Liverpool Ground at [illegible]; Liverpool Fine at [illegible] by the invoice, ₰ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 40c.@45c.; Cadiz, 40c.@42½c., ₰ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $2 10@$2 15; Marshall's, Deakin's and Worthington's do., [illegible]@$2 12½; Higgins' do., $2 30@[illegible]; Evans', Dean's, Bank's, Cheshire, &c., $1 95@$2; Liverpool Ground, [illegible] ₰ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in some demand, and 2,500 bags have been sold at [illegible], gold, ₰ bushel. Other kinds inactive at previous figures.

SKINS—Have been quiet, since our last, including Deer, Honduras, 37½c.; San Juan, [illegible]; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 44c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@[illegible]; Para, 40c., gold, ₰ lb.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@35c., currency. Tampico Goat, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₰ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 50c.@55c.; Curacoa, 50c.@55c.; Cape, 50c.@55c., gold, ₰ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in some request and steady, including Castile at 11½c.@12c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 6c., and No. 1 at 5½c.@[illegible], ₰ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive, including Mace at $1 20@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 10; Cassia at 42c.; Cloves at 25½c.@26c.; Pepper at 25½c.@27½c.; Pimento at 18½c.@19c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm, but the dealings have been on a restricted scale; sales of [illegible] hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¾c.@10½c., and [illegible] boxes Havana at 9½c.@10½c. ₰ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba firm, at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₰ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades, ranged from 10¼c.@11½c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, ranging from 11¼c.@13⅛c., as extremes, ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of [illegible] lbs. at 9½c.@9⅞c. for Inferior to Prime; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16½c.; 60,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@[illegible] ₰ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in at about former figures, including green common to fair Hyson, in job lots, 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 20; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 75c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@[illegible]; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gun-powder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Gun-powder, $1 25@[illegible]; common to fine Imperial, 65c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 35; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@[illegible]; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@65c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@$1; extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@[illegible]; common to fair Souchong, [illegible]; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@95c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, [illegible], ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very dull since our last, only 105 hhds. Kentucky having been reported sold at 7c.@13c. ₰ lb., and only 38 bales of Seed-leaf within our previous range. We quote: Kentucky—Good Lugs, 7½c.@8c.; Common Leaf, [illegible]@10c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@10½c.; Good Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@13c.; Selections, 13c.@14c., ₰ lb. *Seed Leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12c.@15c. for old and 12c.@14c. for new; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@22c. for old and 16c.@18c. for new; Wrappers, lots, 35c.@40c. for old and 30c.@40c. for new; fine Wrappers, 45c.@65c. for old and 45c.@60c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old and 9c.@10c. for new; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old and 15c.@20c. for new; Wrappers, 25c.@35c. for old and 15c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old and 8½c.@9½c. for new; average lots, 15c.@22c. for old and 10½c.@15c. for new; Wrappers, 25c.@45c. for old and 15c.@30c. for new, ₰ lb. *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 85c.@97½c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@97½c., nominal; II cut, $1@$1 02½; average lot, 85c.@97½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 18c.@21c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c.; Bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@35c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@65c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy. Sales, 150 bbls. at 99c.@$1 for wood and iron-hoop pkgs., ₰ gallon; receipts, 445 bbls.

WOOL—Has been inactive, and irregular in prices, since our last. Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON sum up the sales of Wool made in June thus: "546,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled at 35c.@55c.; 36,000 lbs. Tub, 45c.@52c.; 80,000 lbs. Scoured, 50c.@85c.; 76,000 lbs. Combing, 42c.@55c.; 1,261,400 lbs. California Fall and Spring, 16c.@25c.; 120,000 lbs. Texas, 16c.@31c.; 25,000 lbs. Oregon, private terms; 280,000 lbs. Mestiza, private terms; 120,000 lbs. Georgia, 28c.@35c.; 7,000 lbs. Mexican, 23,000 lbs. Lake, 149 bales Cape, 180 bales Smyrna, 160 bales Syrian, 1,000 bales Mediterranean, 503 bales Donskoi. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month, 6,610 bales; coastwise, California 5,120 bales; Texas, 1,037 bales; New-Orleans, [illegible] bales; Savannah, 332 bales; total, [illegible] bales. The imports of the past month, as published, are: Liverpool, [illegible] bales; London, 230 bales; Rio Grande, [illegible] bales; Buenos Ayres, 67 bales; total, 573 bales."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents ₰ lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	40@45
¾ and full blood fleece	[illegible]
Common and ½ fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	52@54
Extra and XX fleece	45@48
¾ and full blood fleece	44@47
Common and ½ fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	40@44
¾ and ½ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@42
Unwashed fleece	30@31
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	[illegible]
Common Fleece	17@19
Common Fleece, burry	[illegible]
Santa Fe.	
Washed White Fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed White Fleece	[illegible]
Black	[illegible]
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A. 1	[illegible]
Spring Clip, A. 2	[illegible]
Spring Clip, B.	[illegible]
Spring Clip, S.	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P.	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. 2	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B.	[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, S.	[illegible]
Burry lots 3c.@6c. ₰ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	[illegible]
Pulled, superfine	[illegible]
Pulled, low	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western Limed Pulled	[illegible]
Southern Limed Pulled	[illegible]
Tub-washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted steady at our rates, but business has been unusually light. For Liverpool there were taken, by steam, 1,500 bales Cotton at [illegible] ₰ lb.; 27 hhds. Tallow, on private terms; 400 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For London, by sail, [illegible] bushels Wheat, on private terms; 300 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d. ₰ 280 lbs.; and 800 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For Bremen, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms. For Continental ports, direct, a bark with 4,800 bbls. Petroleum was reported, on private terms; and another with 2,000 bbls., same terms. For a Baltic port, a vessel with 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MINNIE'S LUCK. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Leona Cavender, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. 24th-st., near 5th-av. FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant and Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponis.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. THE HUGUENOTS. Leading characters by Messrs. D. W. Waller, Sheridan, Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Bianca De Bar and the Cindocho Troupe.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN. Court-st., near Joralemon-st. EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notes.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The petition for the restoration of the property of the Orleans Princes in France will be laid aside for this year, but the subject will come up for debate on Saturday. In reply to an "interpellation," the DUC DE GRAMMONT stated in the French Chambers yesterday, that France had intimated to the Cabinets of Berlin and Madrid, that she could not give her assent to the project for the candidature of a Prince of the House of HOHENZOLLERN for the Spanish Crown. It was also proposed that France would propose a Congress of the Great Powers to settle the question....A proposition to reduce the duty on wine introduced into Paris was submitted to the Corps Legislatif recently, but the Committee have decided to allow the matter to rest for the present....The Scotch Lodge of Freemasons in Paris will wear mourning three months for the late M. BARBES....The heat is again intense in France, and the recent rains have afforded but partial relief from the effects of the drouth. The farmers in Brittany are selling their cattle for two cents a pound, owing to the scarcity of food for them. The grain crop is estimated to be one-fourth below the average....It is estimated that seventy sail accompanied the *Dauntless* and *Cambria* out of Cork Harbor at their start July 4....The Duke of SUTHERLAND gave a banquet to M. LESSEPS on Monday, in London, at which GLADSTONE, DISRAELI and others were present....The steamer *Robert Lowe*, recently constructed by the Atlantic Cable Company, for the repair of cables, left London on Monday to repair the Atlantic Cable near Heart's Content, and the French Cable near Duxberg. She will be stationed on this side....The Earl of DERBY and the Countess of SALISBURY were married on Monday, as announced....The Prince of WALES and his wife are to visit Denmark....The Hudson's Bay Company will pay £3 to each shareholder of the £300,000 received from Canada for the transfer of the territory....Two large failures are reported in Liverpool, but the names are withheld....The North of England Cricket Club was successful over the South in the late contest....In the British Parliament, in the Lords, but little work was done on Monday evening. In the Commons, the University Tests bill was passed, the Education bill further considered, and the policy of reducing the debt debated....It was announced in Madrid, yesterday, that Prince HOHENZOLLERN had accepted the offer of the throne of Spain. The Government authorities, however, denied having entered into any but confidential negotiations with a foreign Prince, and they withhold his name....Ex-Queen ISABELLA has sent official notification of her abdication to all foreign countries....The discussion of the fourth chapter of infallibility was concluded in the Council at Rome on Monday. A public meeting is announced for Sunday, the 17th inst.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, during the morning hour, the bill granting lands to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior, was passed. The Senate disagreed to the House amendments to the Funding bill, and to a proposed Committee of Conference. A bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship-canal Company, was introduced by Mr. FENTON. The bill asks no aid from the Government. Considerable debate arose on a motion of Mr. DAVIS to censure Secretary BOUTWELL for not responding to a resolution in reference to the claim of Col. GEO. FISHER, deceased. The resolution was finally withdrawn. The remainder of the morning and an evening session was devoted to the consideration of the Tax bill. The amendment providing for the transportation of goods in bond from the port of entry to a port of delivery in cities of not less than 150,000 inhabitants, was, after a long debate, rejected by a vote of 27 to 25. Various other proposed amendments were acted upon, and at a late hour the Senate adjourned.

In the House but little business was transacted. The Conference Committee report on the right of way over the public lands in California, was agreed to. Mr. WASHBURN, from the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph, presented a report in favor of the proposed Government system, and made a long speech explaining the system as now in operation throughout Europe. The report was ordered to be printed, and to be taken up for consideration in December next. A minority report was also presented, accompanied by a bill to incorporate a postal telegraph company. The Kentucky election case, BARNES *vs.* ADAMS, was disposed of, the latter, the sitting member being declared entitled to the seat, and BARNES, the contestant, to receive $5,000 for his expenses. In the Virginia case, TUCKER *vs.* BOOKER, the latter now holding the seat, was declared by the Election Committee duly elected. This report was discussed two hours, and then tabled by a vote of 99 to 24. Pending the vote on a motion to pay the contestant, TUCKER, $2,000 for expenses, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

GENERAL.

Australian advices to May 28 are received via San Francisco. The celebration of the Queen's birthday in Sidney had been postponed on account of the weather. The floods were unprecedented. Great damage has been done, and twenty persons have already perished. Earthquake shocks were felt at Sidney April 5 and May 24, and at Melbourne May 23. Parliament was to meet at Sidney June 14. It opened at Queensland April 24 and reassembled at Victoria May 10. TOM THUMB and party left Melbourne May 6. The new census of Tasmania shows a population of 90,000. The Duke of EDINBURGH is expected at Port Jackson next month.

By the way of San Francisco advices from the Sandwich Islands to June 20 are received. The English flying squadron, under Admiral HORNBY, arrived at Honolulu June 15, and was to leave Valparaiso on the 2nd. The anniversary of the institution of Christianity in the Hawaiian Islands had been celebrated with great enthusiasm. A number of coolies had arrived at Honolulu on the ship *Nathalie*.

A large number of destructive fires, on Monday night and yesterday morning, are reported: At Oswego, the Union Elevator, with 40,000 bushels of grain—loss $187,000, insurance $91,000; at Rochester, the National Hotel stables—loss $23,000, insurance $15,000; at Oil City, Penn., seven frame buildings and the office of the *Daily Times*—loss $30,000, insurance light; at Providence, R. I., a large tenement-house, by which five twenty families were rendered homeless. A fire is also reported to have destroyed the greater portion of the village of Gold Hill, Nevada, but no particulars have been received.

The oath of office was administered to the Judges of the new Court of Appeals of this State by the Secretary of State, on Monday, at Albany, and the Court is now in session in that city. Yesterday, at the opening of the Court, Hon. AMASA J. PARKER delivered an address on behalf of the Bar, which was responded to by Chief-Justice CHURCH. The Commission of Appeals is also in session at Albany.

The Captains of the *Lee* and *Natchez*, the two rival Mississippi steamers, were entertained at a banquet in St. Louis last evening. The Captain of the latter, in reviewing the race, claims that if it had not been for detentions he would have beaten the *Lee* by twenty minutes.

Numerous additional reports of celebrations of the Fourth are received from different sections. The day was fitly observed at Cincinnati, Baltimore, Providence, Newport, Bath, Me., and other cities. At Portland the Sebago Water-works were formally opened, and the procession reviewed by Gov. CHAMBERLIN. At Buffalo a successful balloon ascension, made by Prof. KING, and a regatta added to the general festivities. In Philadelphia the ball match between the Athletics and Mutuals drew together a large crowd, while at Lake Station, on the Kansas Pacific Railway, President RAYMOND and ten professors of Vassar College, who are on a Western trip, enjoyed a Fourth of July dinner.

At Palmyra, in this State, on Monday evening, a large quantity of fire-works were accidentally discharged, during a display, into the midst of the crowd. A number of persons were seriously injured, but fortunately no one was killed.

The second game of base-ball between the Red Stockings and Forest Citys, of Illinois, which took place in Cincinnati on Monday, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 24 to 7.

GEORGE THOMAS, formerly connected with the *Evening Argus* and *Sunday Atlas*, of Philadelphia, was choked to death at the American Hotel, in that city, on Monday evening, while eating a piece of meat.

A Convention composed of delegates from the various counties in Pennsylvania where the Republicans are in the minority, is soon to be held, for the purpose of taking steps to so influence legislation as to secure a minority representation.

Orders to release Gen. MCNAMARA, the so-called Fenian, for want of evidence to hold him, have been sent to Sherbrooke from Montreal.

A little girl, aged nine years, daughter of Mrs. BEALS, of Matapan, Mass., was run over and killed by a gravel train on the Hartford and Erie Road, yesterday, while running in front of the engine to save a favorite dog.

CHARLES MCCARTHING, a workman of the Hoosac Tunnel, was killed at the west shaft of that work on Monday morning. TIMOTHY LYNCH, a fellow-workman, is under arrest on suspicion.

THOMAS E. BURDICK, a school-teacher at St. Johnsville, in this State, was shot and killed by CHARLES EAKER, in that village yesterday morning. The murderer followed his victim into a public house, and shot him without warning. Some law difficulty was at the bottom of the attack. EAKER was intoxicated at the time. He has been arrested, and is now in jail at Fonda.

What are "Minor Matters?"

"Let there be no dissensions about minor matters," is the entreaty addressed by Democratic Senators and Representatives at Washington to their brethren throughout the country. It is sound advice, and the Democratic journals are echoing it and dwelling upon its importance with great unity and zeal. "No dissensions about minor matters," is the maxim which the party managers are urged everywhere to adopt for their guidance in the Fall campaign.

The meaning of the new formula no one has condescended to explain. It is the grand, central idea of an authoritative address, but what the idea signifies we are left to conjecture. A warning against dissensions is intelligible, but the precise nature of the "minor matters" who can understand? Nor is the faintest light shed upon the subject by the recommendation in the same address, that no time be lost "in the discussion of dead issues." One phrase is not more explicit than the other, and we are forced to inquire whether either has, or was intended to have, any meaning? Are they mere "glittering generalities," pretty words, indicative of nothing but "gammon?" If not, what is their import in relation to political questions before the country? What are the "minor matters," in regard to which the Democracy are advised to tolerate "no dissensions?" What are the "dead issues," about which the Democratic schemers and orators are told to waste no further time?

An explicit answer to each of these inquiries is essential to a correct appreciation of the Democratic situation. But to whom must we turn for explanation? A conjectural estimate of the "minor matters" would be possible if the campaign document to which we refer revealed with anything like clearness the opinions and purposes of its authors touching major matters. In the same way, we might comprehend, at least approximately, the character of the "dead issues," if the living issues were candidly presented. It is the absence of any clear understanding upon either point which suggests doubts as to the good faith of the Democratic leaders. Their address may be a model of adroitness, but it is the adroitness which discards frankness as an incumbrance in a partisan contest.

We ask those of the Democratic journals which pride themselves upon plainness of speech to come to the help of their friends in Congress. Let the country be informed at the outset what are to be regarded as "dead issues" in the coming contest. Let the voters, who are to judge of the relative pretensions of parties, understand fairly where the Democratic candidates are to stand, and on what basis the Democratic Party seeks restoration to power. There is the question of reconstruction, for instance, involving negro suffrage and the validity of the new State Governments. Are these to be recognized as facts so fully accomplished that they are no longer numbered among live issues, or are they to be assailed as products of unconstitutional legislation, which the Democracy will overthrow when they are able? All we know is, that only two years ago SEYMOUR and BLAIR were nominated as the exponents of a policy which made war upon reconstruction and its results a conspicuous feature; and that, even now, when the *World* ventures to declare its acceptance of these things as finished facts, it is pounced upon as a heretic and marplot by the less sagacious organs of the party. So with the Fifteenth Amendment. Is *that* to be accepted or assailed? We search in vain among our Democratic exchanges for any satisfactory assurance upon the subject. There are continual assaults upon the manner of its ratification, and continual denials of its constitutional efficacy; but of honest acquiescence in it we discover no sign. And so, again, with the debt and the currency. The *World* is just and sensible on both questions, and its party in this State have recently so acted in regard to its indebtedness as to separate themselves from the repudiators. But in Ohio, and westward and southward, the repudiators are a powerful element in the Democratic councils. It has shown itself in Congress; its strength in the Ohio Convention was confessed; and we have the promise of its representatives at Washington that it will not be silent in the approaching canvass.

We have singled out three notable subjects as indicative of the test by which the genuineness of Democratic professions will be determined: Reconstruction; the Fifteenth Amendment; the public credit. We would gladly believe that all these are "dead issues," in the sense conveyed by the Democratic leaders—that Republican legislation has so far disposed of them as to leave no excuse for their introduction into the next contest. But the general attitude of the Democratic Party is not favorable to confidence; and the vagueness of their address is not calculated to allay suspicion. If it were intended to treat these as "dead issues," we have a right to suppose that the fact would have been made unmistakeable. Having been altogether evaded, we must conclude that the Democratic talk about "minor matters" is a delusion, and the talk about "dead issues" a snare.

A New Solution of the "Servant Girl" Question.

Gen. BUTLER and Gov. HAWLEY, in their remarks with reference to the different aspects of the Chinese question, did not touch upon one phase of it which to the housekeepers of the country is the most important of all,—that is, the solution to be hoped for from the Chinese of the most knotty domestic problem of the day, "the servant girl question." However, it may be true in European countries, that the tyrannical capitalist or employer oppresses without mercy the poor and down-trodden laborer, the reverse seems the fact in this happy land, at least so far as servants are concerned. The servant girls here have it all their own way. Our American mistresses are at the beck and call of these most fastidious "helps." If a lady seek a cook at an intelligence office, the girl at once by her manner informs her that she is conferring a favor on her by attending to her meals, and she seats herself to put the lady through a close and vigorous cross-examination as to all the peculiarities of her household. If she condescends to accept the place, and especially if it be in a suburban region, she soon discovers defects enough, and is able to make herself sufficiently disagreeable. The church is too far off; the water is rain-water; there are no "fixed tubs;" the waitress will not help in the washing; "company" will not come every evening, and the country is lonely. When the mistress hears this she knows what is coming, and in a few days another domestic revolution sets in. The gentleman in the meantime, is prepared for his work in town by all sorts of experiments in cooking—such as "saleratus-bread," over-done steaks, and muddy coffee.

The lady now tries another plan, and hunts up advertisements. Up and down the stairs of tenement-houses, and through heated lanes, she plods her weary way, until at length she finds some dignified personage who is willing to cook for a small family at sixteen dollars a month. She scorns to show any "reference," but rather demands a full account of her future mistress: the number of her children, present and expected, the habits of the gentleman of the house, the character of "the range," the hours of rising and retiring, and full information on the great subject of "portable tubs." After a lengthy cross-examination of this nature, and with a prospect of five pairs of stairs in some other tenement-house, the lady becomes somewhat demoralized, and would accept a raw peasant fresh from the bogs of Ireland, as "thorough cook," rather than look further.

The woman is accordingly installed, and another reign of disorder, impudence, bad cooking, and slovenliness begins in the unhappy household. At this point, however, the waitress has become dissatisfied because she cannot spend every evening out with her "beau," and leave the lady to do her work; and she retires from the field. Now children and mistress must do "upstairs work," and another expedition to the intelligence offices be inaugurated. So the agreeable alternation goes on; one comes and another goes; one is impertinent and another lazy, and all demand high wages, though expenses of living have fallen. The volume which might be written on the sufferings of American mistresses, with servant girls, would make a compilation almost equal to that famous little work, written by an English humorist, on the Miseries of Human Life.

Hitherto, when treating of this subject, we have been unable to throw a beam of hope upon it. Our troubles seemed the natural result of our prosperity, and were not likely to diminish with the increasing well-being of the laboring class. But now, with the dawn of the "Chinese question," a new light breaks upon us. John Chinaman is to rid us of the old plagues of domestic life. As all who know the East well understand, he is an incomparable servant. Quiet, docile, clean, imitative, accustomed to continuous labor, and not desirous of changing situations often, he is the very person for a model house-servant. What he has learned once he can do again. His politeness helps him as waiter or attendant. He soon comprehends our strange ways, and adapts himself to them. He is exact as a clock. With him, there is no question of "portable tubs," and "company," and "upstairs and down-stairs" work, and the like. His great question is, "Whatee payee Melikan man?" and he is satisfied with moderate wages, and seldom demands a holiday. His principal weakness is a coveting of his neighbor's chickens; but this propensity may be gratified without much disturbance to the family peace.

When "John" is fairly in the field he will carry everything before him; and Chinese men as waiters, chamber-maids and cooks, will be as much a part of a well-regulated household as blacks were once at the South. Then will begin a happy day for our long-oppressed mistresses, and something of the comfort and decorum of a well-regulated household be attainable here. Society can never move easily in America till we have thoroughly-trained servants. The "leading race," having its domestic affairs arranged by competent persons, will then have brains and vitality to devote to the most important interests, and the world move all the faster and better.

Universal Suffrage in France.

A writer in the *Opinion Nationale* gives an interesting account of an election of a Counsellor General at which he had assisted, in one of the rural cantons of France. When it is remembered that two-thirds of the entire number of French voters belong to the peasantry, and that the future history of the Second Empire, and through it of Europe generally, must depend upon the mode in which they exercise the prerogatives of citizenship, it will be perceived that the subject possesses considerable importance. The want of education among the adults was the first characteristic that struck the Parisian visitor. Very few of them knew their alphabet, and in spite of many attempts at evening classes, there seemed to be little prospect of an increase of intelligence. He also remarked that the parceling out of large estates had benefited chiefly the tradespeople of neighboring towns, and various classes of professional men. *Metayage*—that is, a sort of co-operative compact between proprietor and cultivator—was the prevailing character of the interest of the peasant in the soil. From this it resulted, that the laborers were under a direct dependence on the land-owners. The control of the elections had slipped from the grasp of the imperial officials, only to be taken up by the local aristocracy. There appeared to be some danger that the eminently Democratic principle of universal suffrage would degenerate into a species of political feudalism.

On the occasion of the election in question, the really Democratic candidate, qualified by long residence and continuous public services, for a seat in the Council-General, was left practically out of the contest by the candidature of two young members of two of the richest families in the neighborhood. A very amusing account is given of the devices resorted to by the rival patricians to secure the votes of the rural Democracy. Secrecy of voting and publicity of canvassing seem to have been alike disregarded under such auspices, as the local authorities did not dare to enforce the law in the presence of wealth and nobility. The consequence was, that the election was, throughout, a mere exercise of personal influence,—that candidate getting most votes who could single out the greatest number of electors afraid to disregard his wishes.

Discouraging as was the result, it did not shake the faith of the observer in universal suffrage. The principle needed no restraint, —only the mode of the exercise required to be modified. The emancipation of the peasant from territorial influence would necessarily be a slow one, but from the operation of equal laws and individual industry some aid might be expected toward such a result. The true solution of the difficulty lay, however, in the educational elevation of the peasantry. This would tend at once to the improvement of their industrial condition, and to the acquisition of proper views relating to the exercise of the first duty of citizenship.

The National Guard and Target Practice.

The five years' interval which has elapsed since the close of the war, does not seem to have appreciably lessened the interest felt in the National Guard of this City and State, or to have materially affected its strength. The plan of dividing the State into regimental districts did at one time increase the list of regiments to over two hundred; but as many of these were mere skeletons, they have since disbanded, and the number of organizations is now as great as is consistent with their vitality and prosperity. New-York may well be proud of such regiments as the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first of the American soldiery, and the Fifth, Eleventh, and Ninety-sixth of the German. The armories of the City regiments are handsomely fitted up, and most of these buildings are admirably suited to their purpose. The street parades and open-air drills of our crack corps are sure to attract a crowd of spectators, and the performances of the troops richly merit the praises which are so lavishly bestowed upon them. Not only are the regiments well drilled, but the brigades are also, as those who have witnessed their evolutions can testify. There was a drill of the Third Brigade in Tompkins-square, some two or three years ago, by Brig.-Gen. VARIAN, which was pronounced by competent critics one of the finest ever held in this country, either by volunteers or regulars.

We have said so much to show that we are not lacking in appreciation of the merits of the National Guard, and that we may the more freely call attention to one or two points in which they are deficient. The chief purpose of drilling troops in all that appertains to the art of war, is that in battle they may be able to put in practice the lessons they learned in peace. As, therefore, an infantry soldier is valuable in proportion to the coolness and accuracy with which he can deliver his fire, it is of the first importance that he should be instructed in marksmanship. Now, this is just where our National Guards are deficient. They can march and counter-march, in quick and double time, go through the manual of arms, and even the bayonet and skirmish drill, but no company or regiment even of the best of them is noted for its skill in target practice. Two or three attempts at regimental target practice have been made, such as that of the Twenty-second at Long Branch, in 1868, and the prize-shooting of the Twenty-third Regiment at Prospect Park, this and last year; but these have been the exception rather than the rule. We have Schuetzenfests enough from time to time, but they are for the Swiss sharpshooters, or Prussian *landwehr* or Sardinian *bersagliere*, who now live in this country, and not for our National Guard. We have crack shots among our American sportsmen, such as TRAVIS, or TAYLOR, and LEEDS, but they did not acquire their skill in the ranks, and have, so far as we know, never been connected with any military body. We have target companies, too, but their members are more skillful in putting down beer, than in putting bullets into a target.

In England, about this time of the year, the national rifle match takes place at Wimbledon, and is participated in by contestants from all parts of the United Kingdom. The men who come to these matches have been well drilled in such schools as Hythe, so that many of them are pronounced good marksmen before they have discharged a bullet from a rifle. Whole regiments, too, such as the Seventh Surrey, are noted for their skill in shooting and are honored and *fêted* everywhere on that account.

There is no failure to appreciate marksmanship among us, and there are scores of our frontiersmen who can hit a coin with a rifle-bullet as far off as they can see it; but these men do not compose the rank and file of our City regiments. It would not cost much to arrange a rifle gallery in the cellar under the armory of the Seventh and many of our City regiments, but no such effort in this direction has ever been made that we are aware of. New York is the leader in all that appertains to National Guard matters, and if there is ever to be an American Wimbledon it must be started here. But before we can have a national shooting festival of our citizen soldiery, we must have company target practice, and the regimental and company commanders cannot too soon set about making the requisite arrangements.

Our Treeless Streets.

There are few cities on this Western continent offering so many attractions as New-York for a place of residence, particularly in early Summer. During hot weather, it is rarely that the ocean breeze does not moderate the upward tendency of the thermometer, and make the nights at least endurably cool; while in Winter we are, to a considerable extent, protected from cold winds by the adjacent highlands to the north and west. By its proximity at once to the ocean, whose billows one can see flashing from the Battery, and to the green lanes and pleasant places of Westchester, the Metropolis gives to its dwellers the choicest advantages of sea and land. Its ample and beautiful bay, scarcely surpassed in picturesqueness or security by any other in the world, studded with numerous islands, and brightened with glancing sails, presents a view to satisfy the most exacting taste. Then its twin rivers, its parks and theaters, its social amenities, its reformed Municipal Government, and its free public baths, combine to render New-York a spot of more than ordinary attractiveness. Take it all in all, we doubt whether there is a pleasanter city in the world to live in—not even excepting Paris.

Of course, to all these advantages there must be some drawbacks. Perhaps it is as well that there should be, or else Brooklyn would insist on transplanting itself to our midst even before the bridge is built. The defect which is just now most apparent is the want of shade-trees in many of our streets. Not only for the shelter they would afford do we miss them, but even more for the grateful suggestions of coolness that fall from their verdure and their whispering leaves. Hardly anywhere throughout the City, except in the public parks, can there be found a tree of any sort but the sickening and baleful ailantus; and there are blocks upon blocks in our most frequented and fashionable uptown streets where the arid desert of brown-stone houses and glaring pavement is unrelieved by so much as a single shrub. When one considers the beneficial influence of trees as purifying agents alone, this is greatly to be regretted, without at all regarding the grace and beauty and freshness which their presence lends, and which nothing else can supply, to a street of residences. In a block where the hand of the Vandal has inadvertently spared the trees, one fancies that the children are always brighter and merrier, the residents more social, and the homes happier and more cheerful.

The remedy is easy, if slow. Let us emulate the benevolent foresight of the Spanish peasant who never eats an orange without stopping to plant the seeds by the wayside. The domestication and industry of the English sparrow have removed the sole objection to the culture of other trees in our streets, and the only argument in favor of the vile ailantus. Let every householder plant at least one tree of good stock, beech or elm, or the lovely silver poplar, in front of his dwelling and carefully rear it, and leave its care as a legacy to his children after him. Should private enterprise be unequal or unwilling to the performance of the task, the public authorities should undertake it. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before does more for his kind than he who wins a battle, what shall be said of the man who gives to a city like this the crowning grace of stately and numerous trees? Every sanitary and esthetic reason urges it, and we trust we shall all live long enough to see our streets as well shaded as, when poultice concrete and tax-payers are exhausted, they are well paved.

In a letter which will be found elsewhere, our Paris correspondent gives an interesting account of the farewell dinner to M. PREVOST PARADOL, the new Minister from France to this country. This is the first time that a professional journalist has been accredited as envoy to our Government from any first-class European Power, and we trust that on M. PARADOL'S arrival some means will be taken to assure him of the satisfaction with which his brother journalists regard his appointment—and this can be done without compelling him to make a speech. M. PARADOL has a high appreciation of this country, and the Government will doubtless be prepared to pay due attention to the propositions he is charged to make in reference to a postal treaty between France and the United States.

It is to be hoped that the time will come when New-York will be delivered from the contractors who now create an artificial atmosphere of pitch and concrete for the benefit of people who cannot go out of town. Those of us who are disposed to be satisfied with City life during the Summer—in other words, the wisest portion of the community, not reckoning invalids, of course—find it a hardship to be smoked out by the inventors of "poultice pavements." Last Summer Fifth-avenue was practically closed to us, and we all know what came of it—eye diseases, lung complaints, ruined furniture, and ultimately the necessity of restoring the street to its original state. This year various side streets are being operated upon, and the City Park is also turned into a nuisance. In New-York we have all the comforts of life at our fingers' ends, while people at the sea-side and elsewhere are taking nondescript food out of greasy little dishes, drinking bottled cider under the impression that it is champagne, and sleeping in band-boxes. Every one to his taste—but if the poultice makers would only leave our streets alone, most judicious persons would find New-York quite good enough to answer all purposes.

The old terrors of an excursion to Coney Island are revived. The boats which run to that place are now boldly taken possession of by crowds of pickpockets and ruffians, and passengers who go on board are pretty sure to be stripped of everything valuable they possess. As the ladies pass along the plank to the boat, they are robbed and insulted, and it seems impossible for their friends to render them any assistance, for the thieves are present in large force, and are well armed. Under the circumstances, the best thing the public can do is to avoid these boats until the proprietors learn how to provide some protection for their passengers. The trip to Coney Island might be rendered one of the most popular to be found within easy range of the City, but as it is hopelessly given up to desperadoes, the only thing respectable people can do is to avoid making this particular excursion.

When the Indian telegraph was lately set to work for the purpose of offering congratulations to eminent officials, a message was dispatched to the Governor-General of India from his wife in nine minutes. The distance traversed was about 11,000 miles. A message to the Governor of Bombay found that potentate in bed, and he was obliged to get up to answer it seeing that it came in the name of the Prince of WALES. Perhaps the message to the President of the United States arrived at an equally inopportune hour, which would account for the allusion in the reply to "the balance of the world."

The report of the City Sanitary Inspector, to the effect that the City has not been so free as at present from contagious diseases for a long period, forms a very satisfactory comment on the late reforms effected by the Health Board. The decrease of relapsing fever is perhaps more significant of increased facilities for employment, and a consequent improvement upon the mode of living of our poorer population, than of any special sanitary reform. But taken in connection with the general immunity from similar types of disease, it may not improperly be reckoned, in part at least, among the triumphs of the Health Board. The appointment, at the meeting yesterday, of six additional Street Inspectors, exhibits a disposition to increase the vigilance with which the cleansing operations of the contractors have been lately watched, and should result in what the tax-paying public have a right to expect—a condition of our highways worthy of one of the world's centers of wealth and population.

We lately referred to the grant of $50,000 recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, for the fitting out of an expedition to survey the Isthmus of Nicaragua, and that of Tehuantepec, in order to promote the construction of an interoceanic canal. Certain special advantages of the latter route, which we then pointed out, seem to be fully appreciated by local capitalists. A bill has been reported by Senator FENTON to incorporate the projected railroad company with the proposed canal scheme, and the joint enterprise is said to embrace the names of a large number of New-York capitalists, representing several hundred millions of dollars. The line of the proposed railroad, traced some years ago, follows what may be called the river-basin of the State, being, in the northern or low-land division of Tehuantepec, parallel to the main direction of the large stream called the Coatzacoalcos, and, after crossing the mountainous ridge which runs at some distance from the Pacific coast line, descending in the opposite course of the southern rivers.

Mayor HALL is not alone in believing that the City ordinance, based upon the idea that dogs ought to be muzzled in hot weather, is a relic of barbarism. Last year he left the responsibility of making the enactment with the Board of Health, and now it appears these gentlemen have begun to have grave doubts touching the necessity for its continuance. The opinion given by the medical members, that canine madness is not more prevalent in Summer than at any other season of the year, has long been held by most competent authorities on the subject. The only wonder is that the indiscriminate slaughter of unmuzzled dogs should have been so long permitted, and all friends of a humane treatment of the brute creation will give the Mayor credit for proclaiming a sensible doctrine in claiming for the canine species, "in Summer and at all times the greatest possible freedom." If dogs could talk—and they can do almost everything but that—they would undoubtedly meet in front of the City Hall and propose a vote of thanks to the Mayor.

M. LESSEPS has discovered that in England "nothing succeeds like success." But a few years ago no scheme was more persistently decried by British statesmen and publicists than the Suez Canal. Lord PALMERSTON led the way in an implacable and consistent opposition to it, and other public men followed his example. Now we find, by a cable telegram, that the great Frenchman has been fêted by the Duke of SUTHERLAND—the *fidus Achates* of the Prince of WALES—and that Cabinet Ministers and Parliamentary leaders have united in doing him honor. "The man who abolished an isthmus" seems to have achieved a triumph equally complete over an obstinate and long-standing British prejudice.

There have been some very sharp criticisms uttered in reference to the publication of Mr. CHARLES READE'S story of *Put Yourself in His Place*, by three separate firms. It has been assumed that Messrs. HARPERS, who issue one edition of the novel, pirated the work from the Messrs. SHELDON. This is not the case. The HARPERS paid a price agreed upon for the right to publish the novel, and they have a proper understanding with Messrs. SHELDON on the subject. The same remark applies, we believe, to the house of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. It is only right that this should be understood by the public, since more and more importance is very justly being attached to the necessity of fair and honest dealing between publishers and authors.

The persistency with which the claims of the Orleanist family are being pressed in France must be prompted by a conviction that the sons of LOUIS PHILLIPE have numerous friends in the legislative body, and numerous well-wishers among the people. As is well known, the existing French Cabinet numbers one or two former members of the historical Orleanist Club, of the Rue de Poitiers, and the Emperor has for some time past exhibited a laudable readiness to listen to the representations of the adherents of the dethroned dynasty. It is somewhat difficult to imagine, however, that anything in the shape of a restitution of property will ever be made. If the younger branch of the House of BOURBON is to be reinstated in its possessions, why not the elder and legitimate branch? And if retrospective justice once begins in France, why should it stop short at the Royal exiles? During the last eighty years, there have been confiscations and evictions enough to require another eighty years to find legal methods for their redress.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

The season at the Fifth-avenue Theater closes with this week, and such as have not yet seen "Fernande" will be able to do so during these few remaining nights. They will also, in common with the frequenters of this house, have the opportunity to see two faces in the cast of "Fernande" that have hitherto been strange to it, Mrs. L. L. PHILLIPS having now assumed the part of the heroine, in place of Miss AGNES ETHEL, and Miss LINDA DIETZ having undertaken the character of *Georgette*, formerly personated by Miss FANNY DAVENPORT. Mrs. PHILLIPS is well and favorably known to the audiences of Wallack's Theater, and has been favorably received in *Fernande*. It is, however, undeniable that she lacks both the freshness and pathos of Miss ETHEL, who, we take occasion to repeat, acts the part better than anything we have seen her attempt. For various reasons *Fernande* is curiously well suited to Miss ETHEL. The adaptation includes mental and physical qualities, and the lady's performance was consequently one of unusual and,—in no uncomplimentary sense—in parts, of painful excellence. It is much to the credit of Mrs. PHILLIPS that her performance under such circumstances should have been as acceptable as it has been. Miss LINDA DIETZ is a novice of much promise who was seen in a recent amateur performance at the theater of the Union League Club. Miss DIETZ is young, handsome, clever and—as almost goes without saying—has a great deal to learn. What, however, does not go without saying, is that she has manifestly abundance of energy as well as of ambition, so that we have good reason to hope her progress will be swift and honorable. Our stage needs ladies—it is perhaps expedient to say that we use the word in its best sense—as much as France ever needed soldiers, and we are consequently pleased to hear that Miss DIETZ has been engaged by Mr. DALY for his regular season that next ensues.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

The Viennoise ballet troupe expected at the Grand Opera House has arrived, and is in full rehearsal. Of the beauty, youth and other charms of many of the ladies of the company, report is glowing and busy, so that if all we hear be true their departure from Vienna must almost have partaken of the nature of a public calamity. New-York, however, is choice in these matters, and will insist on judging for itself. Meanwhile, in the dearth of amusement elsewhere, it will rejoice to know that the *début* of these new daughters of Terpsichore is fixed for Monday, the 11th inst.; that the very poetical ballet of "Giselle" will be the vehicle of their appearance; and that it will be placed upon the stage with a completeness the promise of which at this theater the public are learning to regard as equivalent to fulfillment.

Expensive Wrecks of the War—The Charleston Exchange.

From the Charleston Courier, July 2.

Since the close of the war the old battered walls and crumbling roof of the Exchange building, at the foot of Broad-street, has been an eyesore to every passer-by, and a subject of dread to not a few. In vain the citizens petitioned Congress to repair it; in vain they asked to purchase it; in vain to remove it. Our National Legislature, grave Congressmen and reverend Senators were too busy reconstructing the *corpus politicum* to attend to the physical and temporal wants of its people. At length the Grand Jury of the county presented it as a nuisance, and immediately afterward we receive the information that Uncle Sam has at length lent a favorable ear to our petition. Mainly through the exertions of several gentlemen who went to Washington for that purpose, the legislative attention was fixed for a moment upon the subject. Messrs. J. R. WILLIS and T. H. OAKSHOTT, Government architects and superintendents of the work going on at the Custom-house, were instructed to examine the old ruins, and report the probable cost of repairing the building. This, in due time, was accomplished, $18,000 being the estimated cost of the repairs, and we have the assurance that the amount will, in a few days, be provided for in the General Appropriation bill, now before Congress. As soon as the appropriation is obtained the long-deferred work of reconstruction will be commenced, and the building put in thorough repair. We are informed that it will be used temporarily as a post-office.

Personal.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon Rev. WM. H. DE PUY, of Brooklyn, the well-known associate editor of the *Christian Advocate* of this City.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

It is announced that when the competing yachts *Dauntless* and *Cambria* arrive here, nearly all the craft of the New-York Yacht Club and numerous excursion steamers, will proceed to the light-ship off Sandy Hook, to extend them a hearty welcome.

WASHINGTON.

The Nominations to the New-York Federal Offices—Contested Election Cases—Postal Telegraph Bills—Another Effort to Kill the Income Tax—The Tax Bill in the Senate—The Funding Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—There has been no Executive Session of the Senate since the New-York nominations were sent in, and consequently they have not been referred. The nomination of Mr. MURPHY goes to the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, is Chairman, who is in the habit of looking closely at the political record of all the nominees who come before him. An effort will be made to induce the Committee to report the nomination of Mr. MURPHY back without any recommendation, and thus leave the contest to be fought out in the Senate. There is no question but that the fight will be a very earnest, if not a bitter one. Messrs. DAVIS and HILLHOUSE will be confirmed for their respective positions as soon as they can be reached.

THE INCOME TAX.

At the evening session the Senate, by a vote of 34 to 21, agreed to Mr. SCHURZ's amendment affixing to the Tax bill the House bill for the transportation of goods in bond. The income tax then came up again. Various amendments affecting the income sections were proposed by different Senators. Mr. CONKLING finally moved an additional section, to follow those relating to incomes, and providing that no such tax should be collected till Congress shall by act so direct. This Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by continuing the tax on gross receipts, which was rejected by 17 yeas to 38 nays. Mr. POMEROY followed with an amendment to strike out all the income sections, which was lost by a tie vote, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fenton, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton of Maryland, Harris, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Pomeroy, Revels, Robertson, Saulsbury, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Howell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Poole, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Willey, Williams—26.

A large number of Senators were paired on this question, and a considerable number of them were present in the Chamber and gave notice of the fact. Mr. CONKLING then withdrew his amendment, and the bill was passed at 11¼ o'clock P.M., Mr. THURMAN demanding the yeas and nays, and Bayard, Harris, McCreery, Saulsbury and Vickers voting in the negative.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The House, today, rendered another nonpartisan decision in a contested election case by sustaining the judgment of the Committee of Elections, and awarding the seat in the case of BARNES vs. ADAMS to ADAMS, the sitting member, and a Democrat. The case came up from the Tenth District of Kentucky.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Two reports, accompanied by bills, were made today from the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph System. Mr. WASHBURN submitted a report and bill on his favorite plan, and Mr. PALMER a report and bill recommending in the main what is known as the Gardiner G. Hubbard plan. The reports were ordered printed and recommitted, and no action will be asked for until the December session. Neither report has been agreed to by the Committee, and permission was given simply to report for the purpose of printing.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Conference Committees "stick and hang," as the saying is, on disputed items in the Appropriations and Currency bills, and things seem to be at a dead-lock. The House is anxious to get away, and can do it with ease, if too many of these important reports be not crowded into the last moments. The Senate has yet four Appropriation bills to action. All but one, the Sundry Civil bill, can be passed in an hour. The Funding Bill and Georgia bill await concurrence in the House amendments, or reference to a Conference Committee. The Tax bill will probably be in Conference Committee by to-morrow night, and there seems no reason why adjournment should not take place at the time agreed. The House is unanimous against any extension of the time.

GOODS IN BOND FOR INTERIOR PORTS.

The amendment to the Tax bill providing for the transportation of goods in bond to interior ports of entry, was the subject of debate in the Senate during the entire afternoon today. It was finally voted down, but Mr. SCHURZ at once moved to amend by adding the bill which has already passed the House, and which accomplishes the same object, and a recess was taken without coming to a vote upon this proposition. The Senate seemed to be divided almost geographically upon this subject. Messrs. SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and SHERMAN lead in favor of the proposed change, and Messrs. CONKLING and EDMUNDS against it. Mr. BAYARD advanced the idea, which Messrs. CONKLING and EDMUNDS took up and maintained, that the proposed bill designating certain ports from which goods could be transported direct to interior points was repugnant to the clause of the Constitution which says:

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another."

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill has gone to a Committee of Conference. It was reported today by Senator SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, with the recommendation that the House amendments be disagreed to and a conference asked, which was done.

THE TEHUANTEPEC CANAL PROJECT.

Senator FENTON today introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship-canal Company. It is a simple act of corporation, asking no grants, privileges, or subsidies, but the right to accept such conditions as it can obtain from the Mexican Government. A large number of names of wealthy men, mostly from New-York, appear among the corporators, who are said to represent, altogether, $100,000,000 or more.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC BILL.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee have pretty much decided to strike out the omnibus features in the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, passed by the Senate, thus cutting off the provisions granting lands to the collateral branches. They hold a special meeting to-night to complete the amendments which they will recommend to the House.

THE STOPPAGE OF OFFICERS' PAY.

The Second Controller has issued the following instructions relating to stoppages of officers' pay:

"The Court of Claims has recently decided that officers transferred to the Freedman's Bureau, under the fourth section of the act of June 18, 1866, (14 Stat., 174,) 'with the same compensation as is now provided by law for their respective grades,' are entitled to pay proper and all allowances.

"It is not intended to appeal from this decision, and as precisely the same term is used in the act of Jan. 25, 1828, relating to withholding 'compensation' of persons in arrears to the United States, you are respectfully requested to consider the question as having been judicially determined, and in all cases, therefore, stoppages ordered against the compensation of officers will include both pay and allowances."

Success to the Amendment Press.

THE SENATE AND ADJOURNMENT.

Some of the Senators are desirous of extending at least ten days the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress—the 15th inst.—being apprehensive that the necessary public business cannot be transacted by that time; but the House would not consent to such an extension, members who have expressed their views upon the subject believing that, with less talking in the Senate, there would be no difficulty in adjourning at the time already named.

THE ARMY BILL.

Senator WILSON has reported to several inquiries, that he will soon call up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, about which there is much interest in army quarters, especially with those whose pay is materially affected by its provisions.

THE TEXAS BILL AND THE COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads had a meeting to-night, at which they considered the Texas Pacific Railroad bill which recently passed the Senate. The Committee will report adversely on the sections fixing the gauge at five feet and providing for various branch roads. They will also recommend that the stockholders be required to pay up ten per cent. on $5,000,000, instead of $2,000,000, as provided by the Senate bill.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

The Democrats in Congress and elsewhere are making preparations for starting a party newspaper in Washington, the first number to be issued on the 1st of September. A large amount of capital has been contributed. JAMES E. HARVEY, Ex-Minister to Portugal, is reported as one of the editors.

THE QUIET OF THE FOURTH.

It is a matter of general remark that yesterday was more quiet than any previous Fourth of July. Even cheap fire-works were not exploded to the same extent as heretofore, and there was no apparent drunkenness within the city limits.

PERSONAL.

Chief-Justice CHASE has accepted the invitation of prominent personal and political friends to visit Gettysburg Springs early in August, where he will probably remain several weeks.

Vice-President COLFAX, who left Washington last Thursday night on a visit to Ohio and Pennsylvania, has returned to this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a letter from the Indian Agent at Santa Fé, stating that recently COOK WHITE, an overseer on an excavation, deliberately shot an Indian through the head because the latter did not throw the dirt far enough. Three other Indians in the same pit seeing that COOK was reloading his gun wrenched it from him and struck him over the head, killing him instantly. The Indians were arrested.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior. Passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Funding bill, and moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendment and agree to a Committee of Conference. The motion was agreed to.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

Mr. SHERMAN also reported, without amendment, the House bill to declare the construction of section 55, of the National Currency act, approved June 13, 1864, the object of the bill being to clear up an ambiguity of law.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY AND CANAL.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company. Referred.

The bill incorporates Marshall O. Roberts, Moses Taylor, Peter Cooper, John Jacob Astor, Jr., William M. Evarts, Wilson G. Hunt, Horace Greeley, J. Pierpont Morgan, Moses H. Grinnell, J. G. Barnard, Emile Lasere, Dudley Field, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Paul S. Forbes, John J. Blair, Paul N. Spofford, William Walter Phelps, Thomas C. Durant, Edward S. Pierrepont, Fred. A. Conkling, John J. Cisco, John F. Tracy, Samuel Sloan, Abram S. Hewitt, George Bliss, Simon Stevens, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Richard Schell, William R. Travers, Louis Von Hoffman, Adolf Gans, Albert G. Morp, Jr., Henry G. Stebbins, Wm. S. Scott, Alfred W. Craven, Julius W. Adams, Louis E. Hargous, George H. Baker, Horace Fairbanks, John J. Williams, Courtlandt P. Dixon, Albert W. Markley and J. Don Cameron, under the name of the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company, with a capital of $25,000,000, and with power to acquire from the Mexican Government all such franchises and privileges as it may grant in connection with said transit. Except this charter, the bill asks no aid from the United States Government.

CENSURING THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. DAVIS, rising to a question of privilege, complained to the Senate that no response had ever been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution of the Senate calling upon him for information relative to the claim of Col. GEORGE FISHER, deceased. He explained the case, and moved a resolution reciting the failure of the Secretary to furnish the Committee on Indian Affairs with the desired information, and proposing that he be censured by the Senate.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, TRUMBULL and CONKLING defended the Secretary of the Treasury from any intentional disregard of his duties, and explained that the delay complained of was probably owing to the remissness of a subordinate in the Treasury Department.

Mr. DAVIS then withdrew his resolution, remarking that his object was simply to call attention to the case.

THE TAX BILL.

At 12¾ o'clock the Tax bill was proceeded with, the question being upon Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment authorizing the transportation of goods in bond from the port of entry to a port of delivery in a city of not less than 150,000 inhabitants. By general consent, Mr. CHANDLER and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, who are specially hostile to the bill, were given half an hour each to address the Senate upon it.

Mr. MORRILL argued that the proposed change in the present system of collecting the revenue at custom-houses would prove a dangerous experiment in various ways, among others, in subjecting the Government to losses in the transit of goods across the country by railway smash-ups.

Mr. CHANDLER had read by the Clerk certain suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the regulation of appraisements and the inspection of imports, which he proceeded to indorse. He spoke of the difficulty of identity of merchandise in its transportation in bond from New-York to interior cities, and the liability of the Government to loss in the substitution of inferior goods for those of greater value—for instance, ginghams for silks. He considered the present system convenient, and regarded the proposition as equivalent to putting all custom-houses upon wheels and carting goods over the country.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the amendment for economical reasons, as creating numerous officials in various cities, and because it would vastly increase the opportunities for fraud on the revenue.

Mr. SCOTT favored the amendment as a means of relief to Philadelphia merchants, now subjected to great inconvenience in consequence of delay in the inspection of imports in New-York City.

An amendment by Mr. CHANDLER was adopted to allow transportation to any city of 50,000 inhabitants which is a port of entry.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that this would include the cities of Portland, Me., Detroit, Milwaukee, Louisville and Charleston.

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment as amended was then rejected—yeas 26, nays 27.

Mr. EDMUNDS, replying to a side remark by Mr. TRUMBULL, that the amendment had been defeated through Eastern selfishness in denying to the merchants of the interior equal advantages with those of New-York, said he had voted against it as a premium on dishonesty.

Mr. TRUMBULL denied that the measure was liable to any such objection, and argued that its only object was to place the merchants of the country on an equal footing, so that those of the West might no longer be tributary to New-York.

Mr. SHERMAN proposed to give Senators who had manifested so much concern in regard to frauds on the revenue an opportunity to show their sincerity. He, therefore, offered a new section repealing all laws allowing merchandise to be transported through the United States without payment of duty.

After discussion Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. SCHURZ moved as an amendment the House bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases.

Messrs. BAYARD, CONKLING and EDMUNDS maintained that the section confining the privileges of the bill to certain ports, to the exclusion of others, was obnoxious to the constitutional prohibition that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce, or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TAX BILL—CONTINUED.

At 7½ o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, the question being upon the House bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, and for other purposes, moved by Mr. SCHURZ as an amendment. It provides for the transportation of goods in bond from the designated ports of entry to interior Custom-houses, where they are to be examined and the duty paid.

Amendments were adopted extending the privileges of the bill to the ports of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile.

Mr. HAMLIN offered an amendment requiring a partial examination of the goods at the ports of entry, and compelling priority in time to be given to such examinations.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend the amendment by extending the provisions of the bill to cities of more than fifteen thousand inhabitants. Not agreed to—17 to 30.

Mr. STOCKTON, to meet the constitutional prohibition which had been suggested, moved to include all existing ports of entry and such as may be hereafter created. Rejected.

Mr. SPENCER moved an amendment abolishing the office of Naval Officer and requiring the duties to be performed by Surveyors of Customs. Lost—16 to 25.

The pending amendment of Mr. SCHURZ, as amended, was then adopted—yeas 34, nays 21.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. WILSON called attention to the fact that the Senate was somewhat thin upon the occasion of the vote continuing the income tax for two years longer at two and a half per cent. He now asked for unanimous consent to move a reconsideration of that vote, in order to have the question decided in a full Senate. He said he had been and was still in favor of the discontinuation of the income tax; but the issue the other day was whether the duty on sugar should be restored to the amount of eleven millions of dollars, or the income tax continued. In view of the temper of the House in regard to the reduction in sugar, he had acted with a view of preventing the continuance of the income tax upon the country for an unlimited time. His amendment had secured the reduction of the sugar duty, in which all people had an interest. If this reduction could be made, and the income tax could be dispensed with at the same time by the restoration of the tax on gross receipts, he would like to secure that end.

Mr. CONKLING said the Senate having been thin at the taking of the vote on the income tax sections, he hoped the question would be reconsidered, to give absent members, himself among the number, an opportunity to have their votes recorded upon it.

Mr. EDMUNDS was willing to strike out the income tax, if that on gross receipts was retained.

Mr. CONKLING moved to insert in the bill a new section prohibiting levy or collection of any income tax until by an act of Congress it shall be hereafter so directed.

A general discussion followed upon the merits of the income tax, Mr. SHERMAN defending himself from certain newspaper criticisms upon his course in securing the continuance of the tax.

A letter was read by Mr. SUMNER from a private correspondent, to show that the taxes on incomes and gross receipts might both be abolished and a surplus yet remain in the Treasury.

The Senate then rejected an amendment by Mr. EDMUNDS continuing the present tax on gross receipts, yeas 17, nays 38.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out the income tax sections.

Rejected by a tie vote—yeas 26, nays 26. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fenton, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton of Maryland, Harris, Johnston, Kellogg, McCreery, McDonald, Pomeroy, Revels, Robertson, Saulsbury, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Howell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Warner, Willey, Williams—26.

Mr. CONKLING then withdrew his amendment.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, an amendment was adopted imposing a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem on telegraph wire.

The bill then passed—yeas 43, nays 6.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Conference report on the bill granting right of way over the public lands in California, to ditch and canal owners, was agreed to.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the select Committee on the Postal Telegraph, made a report in favor of the proposed Government system. He made a speech in advocacy of the bill, and moved that it be printed, in order that it may be taken up for consideration next December. It was so ordered.

Mr. PALMER presented a minority report, accompanied by a bill to establish a postal telegraph system; to incorporate the Postal Telegraph Company.

On motion of Mr. DAWES a resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the reports and accompanying documents was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. WASHBURN, in submitting his report, stated that he hoped to obtain action on the question early in December. The report was lengthy, and had appended to it the speeches before the Committee of Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. HUBBARD. He hoped that members would take time during the vacation to read the report and speeches, and be prepared to act understandingly on the assembling of Congress in December. If they would do so, they would find that this country is far behind the countries of Europe in furnishing to the people a cheap, swift, reliable and comprehensive system of telegraphy; that in those countries, as well as in the far off colonies of Australia and New-Zealand, the telegraph is operated in connection with the postal service with entire success. In England, the Government, always slow and conservative, assumed the control of the lines by purchase on the 5th of February last, and reduced the tariff to a uniform rate of a shilling (twenty-five cents) for twenty words, exclusive of address, throughout the United Kingdom. The result has been that the number of dispatches has increased from week to week, or from 127,000 per week in February, to 191,448 for the week ending the 4th of June, and 200,894 for the week ending June 18. Mr. SCUDAMORE, the Secretary of the British Post-office, writes that the success of the scheme is fully assured; that in Ireland, under a uniform tariff of one shilling, they were receiving thirty-three per cent. more money than the Continental Telegraph Companies before received at three shillings and four shillings. Assurance is given that the British public will soon be favored with a uniform tariff of six pence throughout the Kingdom. In France the telegraph, under Government management, is brought within the reach of all. For ten cents a dispatch of twenty words may be sent from a place in any department to any other place in the same department, and for twenty cents from one extreme of the Empire to another, a distance of over 600 miles; and at these rates the system is not only self-sustaining but a source of over a million francs of revenue to the Government, exclusive of the vast amount of Government dispatches transmitted free. In Switzerland and Belgium, at an internal rate of ten cents, the system is perfect and self-sustaining. To comprehend the vast strides other nations are making, you have but to reflect that it was but the other day a submarine cable was opened connecting England with Bombay, and thence by land lines with Calcutta and Rangoon, in the Burman Empire; also with Madras and the Point de Galle, at the southern extremity of the Island of Ceylon. Contracts are already made, and twelve months will see a cable laid from Rangoon to Singapore, and thence to Hong Kong and Shanghai; also from Singapore to Batavia, in the Island of Java, thence to Australia, traversing that country its entire length to Melbourne, thence crossing by submarine cable to Tasmania, crossing that country to Hobart Town, and thence by another submarine cable of 1,200 miles in length to New-Zealand, connecting both in Australia and New-Zealand with a comprehensive system of postal telegraphs. But this is not all. Another line starting at Vienna, passing down the Danube to Peter Varadin, striking across the country through Turkey to Constantinople, crossing the Bosphorus, traversing Asia Minor, down the Valley of the Euphrates to the mouth of that sacred river, passing on its way the Ancient City of Bagdad, the ruins of Babylon, and site of the Garden of Eden, then by submarine cable in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Ormus to the mouth of the Indus, where it connects with the telegraph system of India. And still another line has been recently opened to facilitate overland correspondence with British India. After reaching Odessa it continues its course through the Crimea and the Caucasus, across the Black Sea by submarine cable, thence via Tiflis and Tabreez to Teheran, in Persia, from whence it will soon connect with the land lines of India. Russia has extended her lines entirely across Siberia, and today her capital is in daily communication with the mouth of the Amoor, in the Okhotsk and Poyast, in the Sea of Japan, whence a cable will soon be laid, with Hakodadi, in Japan. While so much is being done the world over, for the transmission of swift and cheap intelligence, may I not ask the careful and candid consideration of the House to the report and bill that I have just submitted.

KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then took up the Kentucky contested election case of BARNES against ADAMS, the resolution reported being that ADAMS, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that BARNES, the contestant, is entitled to be paid his expenses in the contest. After a discussion, which occupied over three hours, a vote was taken on a motion made by Mr. MAYNARD to recommit the case to the Committee on Elections, and it was negatived—yeas 21, nays 120. The resolution declaring Mr. ADAMS entitled to the seat was adopted without division. The resolution to pay the contestant $5,000 for his expenses was then agreed to.

POLICE COURT IN WASHINGTON.

On motion of Mr. PETERS, the Senate bill to amend the act of June 17, 1870, establishing a Police Court in the City of Washington, by allowing the Court to be organized and the first trial held any day after the Judge shall have been commissioned and qualified, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to pay arrears of pensions to some hundred persons named therein, who had not made their applications within the time required by law. Passed.

VIRGINIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the Virginia contested election case of TUCKER vs. BOOKER, the resolution of the Committee being that BOOKER, the sitting member, is entitled to retain his seat, and that TUCKER, the contestant, should receive $2,000 for his expenses. After a discussion of nearly two hours, the whole subject was, on motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, laid on the table, by a vote of 99 to 24. A motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution to pay the contestant $2,000 was made by Mr. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, but without action on it the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

The Railway Accident at Tarrytown—Three Men Killed.

From the Troy Daily Times, July 5.

There was a terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown yesterday, resulting in the loss of three lives. That it was not much worse is due wholly to a most fortunate providential circumstance. The Poughkeepsie way train was en route for New-York. It consisted of fourteen overloaded passenger cars. At Tarrytown there was a great crowd of people, and three additional cars were placed on the rear of the train for their accommodation. Fortunately these cars were still empty. At this moment the lightning train, through from Chicago, came thundering along, and ran directly into the empty cars, smashing them into splinters and killing three men, among them the fireman of the Chicago train. We have not learned the names or occupation of the others. Had the cars which were telescoped by the collision been full of passengers at the time, the loss of life must have been largely increased. The passengers in the preceding cars, beyond a bad fright, escaped injury.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Discourse by a Boston Minister—Dickens' Religious Life—His Habits of Eating and Drinking—His Death Ascribed to Indulgence in Drink.

From the Boston Herald, July 4.

Rev. Mr. FULTON delivered a discourse at Tremont Temple, yesterday morning, upon the "Lessons drawn from the death of CHARLES DICKENS," taking for his text the tenth chapter of Hebrews and the thirty-first verse—"It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." In his introductory remarks, he said it was a question whether a note of warning should not issue from the Evangelical pulpit, and whether from recent events the doctrine of Evangelical Christianity was not assailed. Christ. After referring to the many excellent qualities in Mr. DICKENS, in bringing to light numerous evils, which made him almost a universal favorite, Mr. FULTON said in relation to his death: The feast at which he sat was disturbed by the shadow of God's hand, rather than by a shadowy hand. Does it not become us to ponder the lesson taught? The author has gone to his reward, and we know nothing beyond this vale; but who can fail to ask in the light of a coming judgment, how much truer, how much greater would have been our satisfaction had he devoted his nobler powers to furthering the interests of the cause of his Divine Master. It was said that while a brother in the pulpit had arraigned Mr. DICKENS, others have made this death, and the honest treatment of the event, an occasion for seeking to obtain popular favor by claiming that the man was a Christian, and that Heaven was his home. About this we are not to argue. It is neither a duty nor a privilege to prove who are lost. It is both a duty and a privilege to point the way to Jesus Christ, by whom alone salvation is possible to men. If it is neither a duty nor a privilege to prove that a man judged by his life died without hope, it is more than a mistake for any man who takes Christ's gospel for authority to intimate that death frees a man from human error, delivers him from the bondage of sin, and permits him to walk the realms of light. The death of Christ for the sinner, not the death of the sinner, is the ground of hope." In further remarks on this point, it was said that we were sure that the judgment of God is according to the truth against those who commit ungodliness and unrighteousness, and also that others were sure of it, else why was every infidel, anti-Christian Press so anxious to make Mr. DICKENS a Christian? Their very zeal proved that all their mockery at Christianity was a delusion which never deluded them. Many see that it is of the first, aye, of infinite importance that Mr. DICKENS have something to support him after death other than his genius and fame. He stands naked before his God. With what is he to be clothed upon? Nothing wrought by himself will answer. The blood of Christ alone cleanseth from all sin. In his last note, written the day before his death, Mr. DICKENS said: "I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of our Saviour." This is well. Did he rest his hope of salvation in the finished work of Christ? This is the question of questions. Who can answer it? All ought to be able to answer it. It was the duty of CHARLES DICKENS to confess Christ as much as it was the duty of WHITEFIELD, or JUDSON, of all who have been saved. Well and truly has it been said if he accepted the offers of salvation made to every poor sinner, as some humbly hope he did, he was saved; if not, not. God is not the slave of his creatures. A father is no more tender toward a brilliant son than a dull one. In the utterances of such truths it was claimed that the ministers of Christ appreciate the excellencies of character of the great genius, and in the light of Scripture bewail the condition of the great soul which chose fortune, fame, position, the applause of mankind, to the cross of Christ. As a man he lived and wrought for a certain purpose. He was never a partisan or a fanatic. He lived with an eye single to a certain work. He said, "I have always had and always shall have an earnest and true desire to contribute, as far as in me lies, to the common stock of healthful cheerfulness and enjoyment. I believe that virtue shows as well in rags and patches as she does in purple and fine linen. I believe that she and every beautiful object in eternal nature claims some sympathy in the breast of the poorest man who breaks his scanty loaf of bread." That faith ennobled and glorified his life. He has walked a path peculiarly his own. Empires have risen and fallen. Revolutions have rocked continents and shaken society to the very center, but he had paid little heed to them. Liberty was on the cross, and he turned his face away and paid her no devotion. The hopes of freedom were clouded in America, the land that loved him most, but he heeded it not. He kept on his way. He wrought at his old task. He did his work in such a way that infidels, the intemperate, the profane, the lovers of pleasure, all found in him a favorite. He was on the mountain-peak of eminence. His pen was still busy with a creation which was literally opened to the eye of all the world each week, and while there, in sight of all men, in the midst of his greatness, God took him. He died and gave no sign. The cause of his death is no mystery. As has been said: "He worked too hard and lived too fast." We can read of his habits of life, temperate, and even abstinent, from breakfast to half an hour before dinner; this was his working time. Four hours work and four hours a field was the rule of his working life. He took brandy and seltzer before dinner, drank, as nearly every body in England, sherry with his soup, and port at dessert; sat long at table; enjoyed his cigar; spent an hour in the drawing-room at the conclusion of the evening, and then, returning to his study, read, smoked, and sipped brandy and water till he retired. Lastly, says one who knew him well, his habits became more confirmed. He drank more often. His liquors were of the choicest kinds; and wines of rarest vintage were stored in his cellar at Gad's Hill. Highly spiced beverages came to be liked, and he was vain of his skill in compounding them. He was never drunk, but he enjoyed life. If any man was calm in indulgence, it was CHARLES DICKENS; yet indulgence in drink killed him. Abstinence two years since might have given him two decades more of life. He tried these a year ago, and at that time staved off the threatened attack, but his old habits of life and work returned. More fuel was required to keep up the flame. His thoughts came not to him as of yore. Love was dying out, the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children lived apart from him because his wife's sister lived too near him and shared too many of his thoughts. He had no religious support. He seldom, if ever, went to church, never kept himself sacred, never affiliated with religious people, but lived without God and without hope in the world. He was conscious of his needs. It is said that letters to his wife evidenced it, though she saw him not when dead or when buried. It is a sad life and a mournful history. The language of Rev. Mr. MURRAY upon the death of DICKENS was quoted by Mr. FULTON to this effect: "Farewell, gentle spirit. Thou wast not perfect until now. Thou didst have thy passions and thy share of human errors; but death hast freed thee. Now thou art no longer trammelled. Thou art delivered out of thy bondage and thy spirit walks in glory." In commenting upon this, he said: "To keep silence in the face of such an utterance is to deny Christ—to make his death of no avail. Alas, that this should have been written. The consequences none can foresee. Let it go forth uncontradicted by the evangelical pulpit that death frees from sin—a position from which Rome shrinks and Universalism rejects, and by action if not by speech, by silence if not by sound, I do my part toward making sinful man believe that Heaven is the addenda of a life of pleasure, rather than a possession secured by the Son of God. It is false in theory as in fact. As a tree falls so it lies, and every tree which bringeth forth not good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." The remainder of the discourse was in the enforcement of the truths set forth by Mr. FULTON, upon his duty to do so as a preacher, and upon the obligations of his hearers to embrace these truths as their only ground of salvation.

Dominion Day—The Holiday at Windsor, Canada.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 2.

Dominion Day, now the only holiday which is much cared for by the people of Canada, was yesterday observed by the citizens of Windsor in a manner not in the least excitable, although the dull, rainy day was not one calculated to call for any extended demonstrations of patriotism. There was no attempt at a public celebration, but the citizens stepped into their Sunday suits and strolled about, and every family no doubt provided an extra dish in honor of the gay and festive crowds that ought to have come in, but didn't. Nevertheless, there were foot-races on the green, wrestling matches, jumping and leaping feats, and every one who owned a flag shook it out. The boys exploded torpedoes and crackers, and there was something of a pyrotechnic display in the evening.

Annexation in Nova Scotia—Letter from a Halifax Merchant.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, July 2.

A prominent Halifax merchant recently addressed the following letter to the immigration agent of this State in Europe.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th inst. I received this morning. I am happy to see by your inclosure that you are again going to Europe, where I hope you will find it profitable as well as pleasant. I am perfectly aware that our *truly unappreciative* merchants owe you a deep debt of gratitude, which I fear they are not at all disposed to cancel, but your time will come, and, comparatively speaking, soon too, for a new element is entering into the commerce of this province, but more particularly in our city, where the old fogyism is rapidly giving away to youth and enterprise. When we become a part and parcel of the Great Republic, all these contractions in social as well as commercial life here will vanish, and then Halifax will unquestionably become the Liverpool of America, but not until that is consummated; the people are pretty generally sick of this swindle called confederation. Should the duty be taken off of our coal it will be the lever by which the wavering ones can be handled. Trade is dull with us, but we cannot expect it to be otherwise when the principal avenues of trade are closed by the bunglers at Ottawa, their last act (most imbecile) the fitting out of fishery protection crafts, one of their most stupid and ridiculous blunders, making themselves a complete laughing stock; but that is not the worst we have to suffer and pay for the privilege of being (against our will and consequently unjustly so) a part and parcel of the pseudo concern called the Dominion of Canada. But never mind, out of evil comes good. The perpetration of this great, great fraud upon us is only fanning the heretofore smouldering fire of annexation, till by and by it will burst out and burn up the few remaining limbs of decaying monarchy. Such is our state, but we cannot remain so long. You will pardon my lengthy notice or remarks upon our grievances, but groans seem to ease our feelings, and we have good cause to groan.

THE MISSISSIPPI RACE.

The Steam-boats Lee and Natchez—Excitement in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 2.

The whole town is given up to the excitement occasioned by the great race between the rival steamers *Lee* and *Natchez*. Every whisper is caught up, iterated and reiterated until the wildest rumors as to the position of the two steamers are circulated and received as truth. Enormous sums of money have been staked here on the result, not only in sporting circles, but among those who rarely make a wager. Even the ladies have caught the infection, and gloves and bon bons, without limit have been bet between them. The *Lee* is the larger boat of the two, has immense power, and is in charge of men who have no superiors on the river. Her pilot is said to be a little the best on the Lower Mississippi. She has made every preparation as to fuel, had an immense quantity on board when she started, and will be driven to the full extent of her power. Her breadth of beam and broad bows will militate somewhat against her. The *Natchez*, though a somewhat smaller boat, is a perfect beauty as to her lines, and the manner in which she cuts through the water, making no break except just forward of the wheel-houses, elicits the admiration of all those who are judges of beauty in steam-boat models. She is also ably commanded, has excellent pilots, and is in trim for the race. It is stated that her facilities for receiving fuel are not so good as the *Lee's*. The time of the *Princess* to Natchez, which was the best hitherto, and which it was believed to be impossible to beat, has been beaten by the *Lee* twenty-seven minutes, according to the telegraphic dispatch, which will be found below. The *Princess'* time was seventeen hours and thirty minutes, and the *Lee's* time was seventeen hours and three minutes. Since writing the above we have received from a reliable source the tonnage of the two steamers, which shows that we were mistaken in saying that the *Lee* was the largest of the two. The tonnage of the *Lee*, as given us, is 1,457 81-95, and the *Natchez* 1,547 57-95. The appearance of the boats is certainly very deceptive, for the *Lee* seemed to loom up higher, and looked wider and longer than the *Natchez*. When the extra *Picayune* was issued, with the announcement of the position of the steamers at Vicksburg, the excitement, if possible, increased, and cheer on cheer went up for the "*Bobby Lee*," till it seemed as though the people were holding a grand jubilee. The newsboys became so excited that it was found impossible to keep them within their usual bounds, and, leaping upon the counter, they yelled in chorus like so many young demons, waved their hats and called vociferously for more extras to supply the demand outside. We have heard of the most remarkable bets having been made on the result. One man went so far as to exclaim excitedly that he would wager $10,000 to $500 that the *Lee* would win.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Capt. LEATHERS, of the steamer *Natchez*, claims that, deducting six hours laid up by fog between here and Cairo, and thirty-six minutes lost repairing pump below Helena, the *Natchez* beat the *Lee's* time some twenty minutes. A banquet to both Captains will be given at the Southern Hotel tonight.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE IN CORK.

Particulars of the First Riots in City Streets—The Military Called Out—Serious Encounters Between the Police and Military and the Mobs.

The Cork (Ireland) papers of June 24 give full particulars of the riots in the streets of that city, on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday previous, growing out of the long strike of the tailors. The rioting on the second night was more extensive, and productive of greater excitement than that on the first, and the streets were patrolled by the mounted Police and military until daylight. The establishments of obnoxious employers only were mostly attacked on Wednesday, and the amount of damage done is roughly estimated at between £400 and £500. Of Thursday evening's rioting the Cork *Examiner* of the 24th says:

"After work hours, Patrick-street and its tributaries began again to fill with a motley crowd of idlers, working men and dissipated women; and there appeared every likelihood of a renewal of Wednesday's disturbances. Extensive precautions were accordingly taken by the authorities. Several large parties of constabulary, under arms, were posted in the heart of the city, under the command of the Resident Magistrates and County Inspector. The event showed the necessity for this precaution. The crowds grew momentarily in extent, and soon began to evince the same spirit which distinguished it on the previous evening. The clothiers' shops again became the objects of their special attention, and to prevent a renewal of wrecking, the constabulary were marched repeatedly against the crowd wherever it thickened, and in this way kept the disorderly spirit somewhat in check. To wholly prevent its ebullition, however, it was impossible, and despite the vigilance of the Police, the mob renewed the work of demolishing some of the clothiers' shops. Mr. ALLEN's establishment, in Patrick-street, was fiercely attacked with stones, and the house of Messrs. WOODFORD, BOURNE & Co., next door, also suffered; some of the stones directed against ALLEN's breaking its plate-glass windows. Seeing that the constabulary force, however active, could not successfully compete with the crowds, who showed an hundred fronts, and started out from twenty unexpected places, the Magistrates at length called out the military, and a squadron of dragoons and a company of infantry was marched from the barracks into Patrick-street, about 9½ o'clock. The appearance of this formidable force had an almost immediate deterrent effect upon the rioters, but much mischief still went on until about 11 o'clock.

The rioters, though never, after the appearance of the troops, showing in large bodies, were scattered in considerable numbers about Patrick-street, Academy-street, Winthrop-street, Cook-street and Marlborough-street, and stones, bottles and other missiles were flung, from time to time, at the Police and military, some of the former receiving bruises, but none of a very serious nature. The Police were kept constantly in motion. Formed in divisions under the Sub-Inspectors, they traversed Patrick-street from end to end, and wherever they appeared the mob withdrew into the by-streets. On reaching the end of one of the streets, the mode of procedure was to suddenly wheel the column into that street and charge, at the double, upon the crowd, who, thereupon, invariably fled with precipitation. These movements were prosecuted incessantly for about three hours, and while effectually preventing the coalition of the numerous small bodies of rioters, afforded the latter, apparently, much amusement, and gave them occasion, once and again, to send a few unperceived missiles among the armed force. Throughout the evening the constabulary had their bayonets fixed, but when charging did not bring them down to the "point," but sought rather by the sheer weight of their numbers, to disperse the disorderly. The efforts of the infantry and Police were very effectively seconded by a small party of mounted men, the sound of whose horses' hoofs on the pavement always sent the crowd flying. Occasionally the dragoons rode up Patrick-street, and completely cleared it for the time. The infantry stood to attention, with rifles grounded and bayonets fixed, in the center of Patrick-street, and were never called into more active service. As the night advanced the rioters were tired out by the persistent opposition any attempt on their part to collect into a formidable body met with at all points, and as night approached, the excitement gradually calmed down.

Another, and later account in the same paper is as follows:

The first active violence committed last evening was an attack upon the London House, upon which considerable damage was inflicted before the Police could reach the spot and disperse the assailants. WOODFORD, BOURNE & Co's. house and those immediately adjoining it were frequently assailed with stones throughout the night, and even past midnight a select knot of men, women, and boys occupied Daunt's-square and kept up a desultory fusilade upon the house fronts. The Riot act was read about 10 o'clock. The constabulary encountered much opposition in Academy-street, where at one period a large crowd liberally pelted the constabulary with stones. Four arrests were made. When the cavalry charged into Daunt's-square to dislodge the rioters there, Constable KIRWAN's horse fell, throwing his rider; but the latter was little hurt. The horse, in the confusion, galloped off through Cornmarket-street. Sub-Constable HAWKINS pursued the animal on foot, but soon he had cause to repent his promptitude. Cornmarket-street had become one of the most dangerous parts of the city. A very mischievous mob had possession of it, and to save themselves from observation they extinguished nearly all the lamps in the street. They then commenced an attack on the Bridewell, without any apparent immediate motive, save the abstract purpose of wrecking it. In a few minutes most of the windows had been broken with stones, and the Bridewell inclosure was very thickly strewn with missiles of a very serviceable kind. It was shortly after this episode, the attacking party having retired to the lanes off Cornmarket-street, that Sub-Constable HAWKINS appeared in pursuit of the runaway charger. When he reached the vicinity of Hughes-lane opposite, a cry was raised of "Slate him, slate him," and a thick shower of stones whizzed about his head, and some struck him in the body. He rushed to the Bridewell for shelter, and but for his prompt admittance there, would, perhaps, have never described the event. The stones rattled against the iron-plated gate as he entered. The horse was pursued and recovered by a mounted policeman.

After 12 o'clock, when peace was supposed to have been restored, the crashing of plate-glass was heard again in Patrick-street; the Police advanced at the double, and saw a party of some forty persons retreating around WOODFORD's corner. About this time two young men were arrested by Sub-Inspector EGAN and party—DENIS KEEFE, Shandon-street, and PATRICK MAHONY, Barrack-street—for being members of a riotous mob and remaining on the street after the Riot act had been read. These were the only prisoners directly committed to the Bridewell, all the others, and there was a considerable number, being lodged at Caroline-street and Tuckey-street stations till the streets should have been clear, and they could be transferred with safety. When conveying the two above-named to the Bridewell, Mr. EGAN's party was stoned, going and returning. In the course of the evening Mr. EGAN was struck with great violence by a stone, over his watch-pocket, and his watch broken. Although extremely active throughout the evening and night, he suffered no other injury. Several of the Police were wounded by stones—four of them so severely that they had to be removed in cars. Constable MEHAN's head was severely cut, and a sub-constable had his eyebrow opened so that the skin fell over the eye-lid.

The military on duty consisted of a squadron of dragoons under the command of Col. KIRBY, and two companies of the Sixty-third Regiment. The City Constabulary on duty numbered 120 men, commanded by County Inspector BARRY and Sub-Inspectors EGAN and GUNN. Mr. MACLEOD, R. M., superintended the measures for the preservation of the peace.

At 2 o'clock this morning, the following prisoners were removed from the Police Stations under a strong escort, to the Bridewell: JAMES MORPHREHAN, Clarence-street, for being of a riotous and disorderly mob; TIMOTHY LEARY, Paul-street, JOSEPH MACNAMARA, Clonmel, and JOHN DELEA, Shandon-street, stone-throwing; PATRICK LEE and WILLIAM LEE, Curtis' lane, and JOHN MAHONY, Barrack Stream, being of a riotous mob; WILLIAM MURPHY, Green-street, and JOHN MCSWEENY, Watercourse, assault on Sub-Constable LORD; EAGAN and FRENCH, Dominick-street, breaking glass.

It is right to say that scarce one out of a hundred of those who composed last night's mob had any apparent connection with the trade, out of whose misunderstanding all these unhappy disturbances have arisen. The streets were clear of all disorderly persons at 1½ o'clock.

The Cork *Reporter* describes the scenes and proceedings of the second night as follows:

Toward evening crowds began to assemble in Patrick-street, particularly in the vicinity of Winthrop-street and the houses belonging to Messrs. FITZPATRICK and LEE, merchant tailors, which had been wrecked on the night before. The Police, with considerable forethought, cleared the street, but not without some difficulty, the mob exhibiting their hostility by loud imprecations and throwing stones whenever an opportunity presented itself by which the individual offenders could escape observation. A troop of the First Royal Dragoons, with drawn swords, swept from end to end of Patrick-street, while numbers ran off and sheltered themselves in door-ways to avoid being trampled under foot. A large force of the Sixty-eighth Infantry at the same time cleared the flag-ways, while the mounted constabulary charged the mob on Patrick's Bridge, dispersing them along the quays. This had the desired effect for a time, but it did not drive the crowd off, for when the military passed on they crowded into the streets again, until a fresh onslaught drove them for refuge into the back streets. The scenes of disorder and violence throughout the night were indescribable. The length of Patrick-street, Prince's-street, Marlboro'-street, Winthrop-street, Academy-street, and all the leading avenues to the central artery of the city, were swept by mounted constabulary and dragoons, supported energetically by the constabulary with fixed bayonets. As each sally was made, the people rushed headlong, numbers falling on the road, while the others passed over them; but their terror was so great that they managed generally to scramble out of the way of danger. About 8 o'clock the Police were drawn out and stationed in several parts of Patrick-street, the main body occupying the center of the street, and the other at Cook-street, Maylor-street and Marlborough-street. Soon after this hour, the news having gone abroad that the riot had commenced again, several contingents from the suburbs and extremities of the town began to gather on Patrick-street, and in order to keep them from clustering and blocking up the thoroughfare the Police had made several charges after them, in one of which a man named QUINLAN was knocked down and received a slight cut from a sword on the right arm. At this juncture the authorities, seeing that the Police force was totally inadequate to quell the row which was gradually beginning to come to a crisis, sent for the military, and soon after that a detachment of the First Royals and the Light Dragoons arrived on the spot, the latter which immediately charged up Patrick-street and the Parade, but fortunately met without any opposition. The latter were stationed opposite the Victoria Hotel and convenient to the shops of Messrs. LEE and FITZPATRICK, which were gutted on the previous night, and where they remained stationary mostly during the greater part of the night, except on one or two occasions, when they were called into requisition to clear the flags. While the military were thus kept stationary, several pickets of Police, with side-arms, charged down Academy-street and Marlborough-street several times.

About 10 o'clock, the body of the people having been driven from Patrick-street, they collected in Daunt's-square, and began breaking the windows of Messrs. WOODFORD, BOURNE & Co., grocers. The Police seeing this, immediately charged the mob down Corn Market-street, but were met with determined opposition by the mob, who pelted them with stones, one of which struck Sub-Constable DEMPSEY on the side of the head, and laid him senseless. Notwithstanding this opposition the Police persevered, and succeeded in driving them into Market-street. The names of those arrested at 11 o'clock for stone-throwing are as follows: P. LEE, J. LEE, PATRICK and JOHN DALY, TIMOTHY MOYNIHAN and JOHN LEARY, all of whom were lodged in Bridewell. During the evening several persons were received into the North Infirmary suffering from bayonet and sword wounds. About 11½ o'clock the crowd began to leave the streets, and the authorities, considering that the services of the military would no longer be required, ordered them to go back to barracks. The Police then remained with their swords drawn opposite Winthrop-street, and every person who happened to pass by the street during the time was stopped and closely questioned whether they had any legitimate business for being on the streets at such a late hour of the night. The mob then assembled on the Parade, and commenced wrecking the establishments of KEANE and TURNBULL. Stones were thrown on an extensive scale at the windows, and considerable damage was done. The Police as soon as they heard the noise caused by the breaking of the glass, hurried up to the spot, but before they had arrived the fellows had decamped, and were, therefore, unable to make any arrest in connection with it. The Police then remained on the Parade for a considerable time, until the mob began to throw stones at the establishment of WOODFORD BOURNE. They then walked to the spot, and while proceeding there Detective Constable HONAN arrested two men named DANIEL FERRIS and JAMES MAHONY as they were running up Brunswick-street. They were then conveyed to the Bridewell, and while the Police were walking down the Coal Quay, they were furiously assaulted with stones, thrown by persons who were collected in the different lanes. When coming from the Bridewell, the Police were pelted with stones, and followed by a noisy mob, who used all kinds of expressions toward them. The Police continued to parade the streets in armed bodies up to an early hour in the morning, but no occasion arose for bringing their powers into operation. About two o'clock a large number of prisoners, between ten and fifteen, were removed to Bridewell, under a strong escort of constabulary. They were generally charged with stone-throwing and refusing to leave the street after the Riot act had been read by the resident Magistrate, Mr. MCLEOD, who was compelled, after considerable compulsion, to put the provisions of that statute into operation. With these exceptions, the city was remarkably quiet, and at three o'clock this morning everything assumed its ordinary appearance of peace and order.

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Boots and Shoes of Every Variety at Reduced prices. C. C. RICHMOND, 573 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GRIEBEL—RITTER.—On Sunday, July 3, 1870, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 7 Montgomery-st., New-York, by Rev. Bartholomew Krusi, Pastor of Madison-st. German Presbyterian Church, JULIUS HENRY MAXIMILIAN GRIEBEL, of Berlin, Prussia, to SUSAN PHILIPPINA, daughter of the late Frederick W. Ritter, of Marburg, Germany.

Marburg and Berlin papers please copy.

MCKENNEE—WILDER.—July 2, at the residence of the bride, in New-York, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, H. G. MCKENNEE to Miss LUCY A. WILDER, daughter of Col. Joseph Wilder, deceased, and niece of the late Hon. James Mullett, all of this State.

PULLMAN—TURNER.—On Thursday, June 23, by Rev. Charles B. Sing, SAMUEL C. PULLMAN to GRACE STUART, daughter of Wm. L. Turner, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, July 4, CORNELIS BRUSH, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton-st., corner of Montague-st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—At Concord, N. H., July 3, LUCIAN BROWN, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Church, Kent-st., Greenpoint, L. I., July 6, at 2 o'clock.

CARPENTER.—On Tuesday, July 5, MARY E. CARPENTER, daughter of the late John and Sally Carpenter.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Harrison, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Cars leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ A. M., and carriages will be in waiting at Rye Station.

DOUGLISS.—On Saturday, July 2, 1870, DANIEL H. DOUGLISS, son of the late Mary and Hosea Douglies, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 235 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

FULFORD.—At Harlem, Sunday, July 3, BIRDIE L., aged 6 years, 11 months and 3 days, and BENNIE W., aged 11 months and 7 days, only daughter and youngest son of Capt. William H. and Mary A. Fulford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral today, July 6, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of their grandmother, Mrs. H. Lent, No. 218 East 125th-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

"In death not divided."

HOOGLAND.—In Brooklyn, 5th July, BENJAMIN HOOGLAND, son of the late A. C. and Elizabeth Hoogland, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 322 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

IHRIE.—In Jersey City, Saturday, July 2, BENJAMIN IHRIE, aged 60 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 85 Washington-st., at 10 A. M., on Wednesday next; the friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Easton, Penn., for interment.

LOVE.—In this City, on the 4th inst., after a brief illness, without pain, WILLIAM LOVE, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 145 Baxter-st., on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

MORGAN.—On Monday evening, July 4, SARAH MORGAN, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, 6th, from her late residence, Cedar-st., near Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

RUSSELL.—At Greenfield, Mass., July 4, FRANCIS BURG RUSSELL, in his 23d year.

TAPPEN.—Suddenly, in Colorado, near Denver, on Sunday, June 19, GEORGE W. TAPPEN, of Chicago, of the firm of Cathart, Lewis & Tappen, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, George Tappen, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Rutgers Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, July 6, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

VAN AMRINGE.—At Katonah, N. Y., on Monday, July 4, of cholera infantum, HOWARD, son of J. Howard and Cornelia Buckner Van Amringe, of this City, aged 5 months and 4 days.

Funeral services will be held at Katonah, on (this) Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

WARNOCK.—In Nevada, suddenly, ROBT. A. WARNOCK, eldest son of Robt. Warnock, of this City, aged 27 years.

Funeral services from Presbyterian Church, corner South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 P. M.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BROADSIDE FOR HUMBUGS.

Incompetence and assurance generally go hand in hand, and of all the tribe of pretentious know-nothings with which society is afflicted, the unscientific "medicine-men" who attempt to tamper with the health of the community are the most dangerous and the most impudent.

So much by way of text. Now for a special and particular application.

It appears that a mushroom growth of so-called "bitters" is springing up under different names in various localities, particularly in the Southern and Western States, which the venders have the hardihood to recommend to easy-going people, upon whom they think they can impose, as a substitute for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, long recognized by every class as the purest and best medicated stimulant and invigorant the world affords.

The concoctions referred to being composed of worthless material, offer a larger margin for profit than this celebrated tonic, and hence the anxiety of dollar worshiping dealers to foist them upon the public in its place.

But "forewarned is forearmed," and all parties whom these distinguished (!) beings are endeavoring to coax and inveigle into substituting trash for a standard remedy, are hereby informed of the selfish and sordid motives which underlie the representations in question.

The great popularity and vast sales of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cannot, of course, be seriously impaired by these "tricks of trade," but as the debilitated and suffering have a direct interest in the matter, it is only an act of common humanity to put them on their guard.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

Selling at reduced prices; also taken in exchange and bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 518 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on WEDNESDAY, July 6, will close at this office at 9½ A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:40; C and D, 8:30; E and F, 8:05; G and H, 7:50 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND most perfect manufactory in the United States. 45,000 now in use! GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS and MELODEONS will be delivered in any part of the United States reached by Express (where they have no agent,) free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Send for price lists and Circulars.

Address GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., or GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 9, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:30; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN REGISTER.

The most popular American newspaper in Europe. Offices, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

The REGISTER is indispensable to American travelers, as, in addition to a general summary of American and European news, it publishes an alphabetical list of all Americans arrived in Paris during the week or traveling in Europe.

A large advertising connection enables it to offer to American purchasers special advantages in the way of information. People visiting Paris will save money by consulting its columns.

Subscription in Paris, 15 francs per annum. In the United States, $5 in greenbacks.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange yesterday, and the attendance was but nominal. The week after the Fourth is usually a dull one, and the one to come will be no exception to the rule, as no property is offered during the week worthy of notice, and but little business will be transacted. Anything that may occur will, however, receive due attention.

The second sale of Grand Park property, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, consisting of the Waverly Subdivision, located on the west side of the Railway track, as was noticed in the TIMES of yesterday, took place on Monday afternoon. The details of the sale have been already published. Owing to the haste in which these details were compiled, a slight error was made in the total footing. The price realized from the 108 lots sold was $79,725, instead of $75,870 as noted, thus making the average per lot nearly $775, a result particularly gratifying to the managers of the scheme, and all concerned. The property was disposed of, subject to the same conditions as governed the former sales, with this exception, that Mr. WILSON reserved the right to repurchase, within ten days, at an advance of ten per cent., four of the lots sold, upon which he generously bound himself to erect four new houses, at a cost of not less than $5,000 each. In case the purchaser refuses to sell, then he or she is to erect the said buildings. Four newly-erected houses were sold with the lots disposed of at the sale on Monday. The average prices per lot obtained was not so large as that received at the previous sale, but in this connection the location of the property must be considered, which cannot be said to compare with that first offered. The sale, as had been stated, was an entire success, and was admirably conducted by those experienced auctioneers, JOHNSON & MILLER. The attendance numbered some 2,000, and the collation spread for their entertainment was all that could be desired; good food was furnished and plenty of it. A brass band was in attendance, and aside from the business transacted the day was one of festivity for those living in the vicinity. At Mr. WILSON'S house in the morning an impromptu celebration was had, at which Supervisor RICHMOND presided, and appropriate speeches were made by Bishop WILMER, of Louisiana, and others.

Bishop WILMER is the Chairman of the Committee under the auspices of which the new Episcopal College is to be erected on the Grand Park ground at a cost of not less than $500,000. A number of dwellings for the use of the instructors connected with the institution will also be erected. The building now occupied by Mr. WILSON, it has once before been stated, has been sold to the ladies of Mamaroneck for a private seminary for young ladies, and it may be noted that today Mr. WILSON will meet a committee from the Methodist Conference East in order to negotiate for the location of the new Methodist Male and Female Academy at Grand Park. The selection of this site for these various institutions of learning cannot fail to enhance the value of the surrounding property. A hotel is also to be built immediately, to be finished next Spring, and a horse railway to be constructed at once, in order to afford a rapid means of transit through the grounds as they may be opened up for future sales.

The enterprise at Grand Park is a great one, and one which, if carried out, will add much not only to the wealth of Westchester County, but to the Metropolis, of which in time it will become a part. The improvements made are of a permanent and substantial character. The roads and avenues are laid out with care, taste and engineering skill. The houses erected are well built, and all the work thus far accomplished is first-class. Some $300,000, it is claimed, has already been expended and the improvements in progress will cost more than as much more, thus adding thousands in value to each lot now sold. Mr. WILSON desires that this enterprise shall be placed before the public upon its merits only, and as to what has been done, he asks that all those persons who wish to purchase in this vicinity shall come forward and inspect the work, while he pledges himself as a business man to carry the enterprise through to a successful termination. To a superficial observer it may seem almost chimerical that an enterprise of this magnitude, comprising, as it does, the disposition of 2,000 acres of land, should be carried through by one man; but the energy thus far displayed, the success which has attended the first sales, the fair and above-board manner in which they have been conducted, and in addition, the liberality shown in doing all that can be done to add value to the project, all these facts combined do away with the idea of failure, and place the enterprise upon a substantial basis. The next sale will take place on or about the 21st inst., and will comprise a number of villa sites, in size of from one to seven acres, full particulars in regard to which will soon be made public.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway and 52d-st., n. w. corner, 24.5x101.4	$26,000
Duane-st., No. 191, 20x50	18,125
Elizabeth-st., w. s., 105.10 ft. s. of Houston, 25x87.1	9,300
Emerson-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Vermilyea-av., 220.9x100x218x100	7,670
Emerson-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Vermilyea-av., 175.10x100x25x25.4x75	4,530
Elizabeth-st., w. s., 44.3 ft. n. of Houston, 25x84.1	10,200
Water-st. and Peck-slip, n. w. corner, 19x50.1, ½ part	14,000
11th-st., s. s., 219 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.9	12,000
13th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x103.3	27,000
13th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3	1,300
18th-st., n. s., 203 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x92	15,000
20th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 22.4x70	14,000
21st-st., n. s., 116 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x92	12,000
22d-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x98.9	12,000
24th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19.8x98.9	17,000
27th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	12,000
34th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	3,800
40th-st., n. s., 455 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.4	4,000
52d-st., n. s., 124.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.1x100.5	12,700
70th-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	6,000
88th-st., n. s., 750 w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	2,500
97th-st. and Old Harlem-road, n. e. cor., 25x102.2x94.8x24x94.3	6,000
12?-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x1 block	4,000
125th-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	4,000
150th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x½ block	4,000
150th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., thence s. 46.6 x½ block	3,000
Madison-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 49th-st., 25x100	45,000
Vermilyea-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 175x150x25x158x175x196x25x150	12,500
Vermilyea-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 150x150	1,250
1st-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 36th-st., 50x100	400
2d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25x73	28,000
4th-av., e. s., between 40th and 41st-st., 2 lots, half part	nom.
4th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 128th-st., 30x70, half part	4,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 131.8 ft. s. of Concord-st., 26.4x115	$20,000
Clinton-st., n. w. s., 136 ft. n. of Nelson-st., 19x90	4,400
Conselyea-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	2,400
Columbia-st., w. s., 174 ft. n. of Tremont-st., 25x97x26x98	1,100
Concord-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x100	5,000
Duryea-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 275x100	3,300
Division-av., s. w. s., 497 ft. n. w. of Yates-av., 21.8x88.5x20x79	20,000
Eckford-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100	3,500
Fulton-st., s. s., 20.6 westerly from Atlantic Bank, 22.7x111.11x to James-st., x 22.8x111.11 to beginning	60,000
Freeman-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	1,500
Front-st., n. s., 188.5 ft. e. of Jay-st., 19.5x100	4,000
Gold-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	1,550
Gold-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	5,350
Huntington-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Court-st., 20x100	4,500
Keap-st., s. s., 224.4 ft. s. of Lee-av., 22.4x100	1,350
Madison-st., n. s., 80.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18.4x86	4,000
Madison-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	10,000
Middle-st., n. s., 28.10 ft. w. of Webster-place, 18.5x80	6,000
Washington-av., w. s., 71.8 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 24x88.4	3,000
Navy-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Park-av., 21x103.8	3,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	2,340
North 2d-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 50x100	5,000
Oakland-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Union-st., 25x100	1,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Kingston-av., 20x107.5	3,000
President and Van Buren sts., s. c. corner, 22x80	34,000
Ross-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	5,000
Rodney-st., n. w. s., 126.8 ft. s. of Lee-av., 20.6x100	6,750
Sanford and Willoughby sts., s. e. corner, 20x80x20x18x20x18	15,000
Stagg-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	2,700
Withers-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	3,000
1st-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x24.7	3,250
South 2d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-st., 20x100	800
South 5th-st. and 12th-st., easterly corner, 50x50	5,000
6th-st., w. s., 30 ft. s. of South-st., 20x74.1	4,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 101 ft. e. of 5th-st., 20x80	3,000
South 8th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-st., 21x96	4,700
17th-st., n. s., 132.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x80	11,200
19th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100	2,400
20th-st. and 5th-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	1,800
21st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	500
23d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100	2,500
Bedford-av., w. s., 377.8 ft. s. of Vernon-av., 18x100	4,500
Clermont-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 21x80	10,000
De Kalb and Clermont-avs., s. e. corner, 100.6x25x30x48x100x25	4,500
Flushing-av., n. s., 450 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	1,400
Fulton-av., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Schenectady, 25x100	3,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 255 ft. s. of Wasser-st., 21x80	5,000
Kent-av., e. s., 24 ft. n. of Kosciusko-place, 24x80	5,700
Wythe-av. and Penn-st., n. e. corner, 100x143.6	11,100
Maspeth-av., s. s., adjoining branch of Maspeth Hill and other creeks leading to Newtown Creek, indefinite plot	1,000
Marcy-av., s. w. s., 40 ft. n. w. of Lynch-st., 23x88	5,700
Shepard-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 75x100 } Shepard-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 75x100 }	Ext. 15,000
Tompkins-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Greene-av., 75x100 } Greene-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100 }	27,500
Madison-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 50x100	
Tompkins-av. and Ellery-st., n. e. cor., 25x100	2,100
Willoughby-av. and Adelphi-st., n. w. cor., 102x51x10x83	7,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greensburg.

Tarrytown road, n. s., lot No. 3, F. M. Randall's property, 9 17-100 acres	$10,000

Morrisania.

[illegible]	$800

[illegible]

Purchase-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Elm-st., 50x100	$3,000

West Farms.

Bathgate-place, s. s., 150 ft. n. w. of Washington-st., 50x110	$3,600

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Welsh-lane, w. of Bergen-av., 25x100	$7,000
Dekalb-av., n. s., a Mills' lot, 25x75	750
North 3d-st., 150 ft. from Prospect-st., 50x100	4,000

Hoboken.

1st-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Grand-st., 25x80	$5,000

North Bergen.

Humboldt-st., s. s., Wetager's lot, 25x100	$1,500

Newark.

Baldwin-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of West-st., 25x120	2,200
Salt Meadow, 1¼ acres	2,850
Lock-st., N. s., adjoining Searing's lot, 25x117.8	1,100
Frederick-st., s. s., 275 ft. s. of Market-st., 25x100	800
Ferguson-st., s. s., 275 ft. from Market-st., 25x100	800
Malvern-st., s. s., 102 ft. w. of Avenue F, 75x104.6	2,400
Plume-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of High-st., 26.2x100	2,000

Clinton.

Seipel to Mankle, 2 45-100 acres	$20,000

South Orange.

Academy-st., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Brown's property, 74x231	$500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 22 East 56th-st., second door east of 5th-av.; house, 22x55; lot, 100 feet; very desirable. Inquire of the owner, I. C. SARES, No. 505 Madison-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE COTTAGE $2,300; ONE $3,500; one $5,000; full lots, twenty minutes from ferries, Brooklyn; very easy terms. G. E. HART, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOME IN THE town of Greenwich, Conn., in a good neighborhood, with pleasant surroundings, and at a reasonable price; over five acres, fruit and ornamental trees; cottage-house and out-buildings; five minutes' walk to Post-office, daily mail; thirty-two miles from New-York, one mile from Cos Cob Depot, three miles from Stamford, two miles from Horse Neck Churches; good roads; fishing and gunning; no fever and ague, no mosquitoes. Apply to JAMES GODFREY, No. 72 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE—MONTROSE STATION, Orange, N. J., near depot—Residence, grounds elegantly improved, containing every modern convenience; water and gas throughout; hard wood mantels; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished. For photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M. Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$100,000 JERSEY CITY (OPposite New-York) Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 20 years, for sale at par. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

EXCELLENT PINE TIMBER AND saw-mill to exchange for property in vicinity of New-York. A great bargain is offered. For particulars inquire of CHAS. W. NELSON, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNtry-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

$175,000 TO BUY COLUMBIA College and other leasehold mortgages. Also, various sums to lend on first-class fee property. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 73 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET. IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 93 BOWERY, 25x100; also the lofts and basement; newly plastered, floored and painted. Inquire at No. 97 Bowery.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The small three-story high-stoop house, No. 181 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location, desirable in all respects; rent moderate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 16 Second-place, Brooklyn, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

LOW RENT FOR SEASON—FULLY furnished. On top of Orange Mountain; elegant residence, grounds, stables, fruit, shade, billiard-room, gas throughout, lawn, garden, perfect order. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau, cor. Pine.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED SUITE OF four rooms without board, with private family preferred; location between 42d and 14th sts., 2d and 6th avs. Address A., Box 383 New-York Post-office.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY, AND wishing to procure some one to take charge of their house, can hear of a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 119 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870, AT 2 P. M., on the premises,

Auction Sale of an ELEGANT STONE MANSION and Fifty HANDSOMELY-LOCATED VILLA PLOTS, at CRESSKILL, N. J.

The dwelling is Gothic in style of architecture, about 45 feet square, 3½ stories, with tower, is handsomely finished in hard woods and contains all the modern improvements, and built by days' work, and is altogether as substantial in build and as elegant in finish as could be desired. The grounds comprise eight acres, with extensive lawns, drives and garden. The coach-house and stable is stone, and is fitted up with all the recent conveniences.

THE VILLA PLOTS are situated adjoining the above, and are among the most desirable ever offered at auction on the line of the Northern Road, being in the midst of the fine improvements on the HIGHEST POINT ON THE WESTERN SLOPE, commanding extensive views of the valley and the Palisades, and OVERLOOKING TENAFLY AND ENGLEWOOD.

Special train at 1 P. M. by the Northern Railroad from the foot of Chambers-st.

Luncheon on the arrival of the train.

Photographs can be seen, and places and maps obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 2 P. M., on the premises, peremptory sale of the attractive and well-known estate, Rosemont, late the residence of Frederick Schuchardt, Esq., situated on the banks of the Raritan River, opposite the City of New-Brunswick, N. J. The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. It will be divided into four parcels, to wit:

No. 1. THE MANSION AND 20 ACRES, making one of the most attractive private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing 18 rooms, a square, English entrance hall, and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 hundred feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out and improved, stone-bedded drives and walks, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, green-houses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery, and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer park, with the necessary buildings, a coach house and stable of convenient size.

No. 2. A DESIRABLE FARM OF 71 ACRES, adjoining; the land is in good condition, very high, and well located for subdividing or for cultivating. Fine views from every acre. The dwelling contains eight rooms, large barns, and all the necessary out-buildings.

No. 3. A PLOT OF 40 ACRES, adjoining last, high and rolling, and well adapted for dividing.

No. 4. 27 ACRES OF LAND, opposite the residence, with a front on the main road and the river.

Adjoining each of the above parcels, and to be sold with them, is a dell or ravine of rare beauty, through which runs an ever-living brook of pure spring water. This dell is shaded with forest trees, and is improved with walks, rustic bridges, seats, &c. Easy terms will be made known on the day of sale. Maps, permits, and passes for the 12½ P. M. train may be obtained of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1887, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage on all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of the Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,

FOR SALE AT 95.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

New-York, May 1, 1870.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,

(Organized under the General Banking Law of the State of New-York.)

"EQUITABLE LIFE" BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

EMIL SAUER, President.

G. H. SCHREINER, Cashier, (over fifteen years Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New-York.)

The GERMAN NATIONAL BANK will commence business on MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1870, with a CASH CAPITAL of $1,000,000, subject to increase to $15,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Brothers, Chicago.
ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kessenberg & Co.
GEORGE FRITZ, of Strasburger, Fritz and Pfeiffer.
JOHN B. GARDNER, of W. C. Pickersgill & Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
WILSON G. HUNT.
GER. JANSSEN, of Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.
FRED. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
A. KLINGENBERG, of Kittel, Klingenberg & Co.
LEO LEHMANN, of Budge, Schiff & Co.
M. H. LEVIN.
FREDERICK H. MAAS.
F. MEISSNER, of Meissner, Ackermann & Co.
EDWARD PRIEBS, of Ranendahl & Co.
DAVID SALOMON.
EMIL SAUER, late Kamlah, Sauer & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.
R. J. STIASTNY, of Ranendahl & Co.
W. G. TAAKS, of Baltzer & Taaks.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 30, 1870.

TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 31st day of March, 1870, it was voted by the shareholders of said Association owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed, (by consolidation in part with the First National Bank of Cincinnati.)

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.

W. HOOPER, President.

NOTICE.

The Central National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

W. HOOPER, President.

Dated Cincinnati, April 30, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property......$41,800,000

Whole Indebtedness only..........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia, Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Southern and Western County and Town Bonds

WANTED BY

W. S. FIELDING,
No. 65 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 22 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

J. H. WEITH & ARENTS.
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
No. 9 NEW-ST.
Offer the following desirable securities:
New-Orleans and Jackson 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Stg. and Int. Bonds.
Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, 1st Mtg. 8 per cent.
Mississippi Central 8 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Little Rock 1st Mtg. 8 per cent. Bonds.
Macon and Brunswick 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by Ga.
Greenville and Columbia 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by S. C.
Savannah and Charleston 7 per cent. Bonds, ind. by S. C.
Selma, Rome and Dalton 1st Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
Virginia Reg. 1866 Stock.
And will pay the highest market price for Southern, State, City and Railroad past-due Coupons.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 22 NASSAU-ST.,
Offer for sale the following first-class Southern securities, at prices to pay investors 9 to 12 per cent. per annum:
Mobile City 8 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Mississippi Levee 10 per Cent. Bonds, secured by land and cotton tax.
South Side Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would be paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 32 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Bankers, No. 70 Broadway.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. B. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

PREPARATORY TO A MEETING of stockholders of this Company, to be held Sept. 1, 1870, the transfer-books will be closed July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,691, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds bought and sold by CHARLES OTIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1870.

During the month of July, 1870, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

Wednesday, July 6—One Million, (Special Fund.)
Wednesday, July 13—One Million (Sinking Fund.)
Wednesday, July 20—One Million (Special Fund.)
Wednesday, July 27—One Million (Sinking Fund.)

OFFERS OF BONDS.

Thursday, July 7—One Million (Sinking Fund.)
Thursday, July 14—Two Millions (Special Fund.)
Thursday, July 21—One Million (Sinking Fund.)
Thursday, July 28—Two Millions (Special Fund.)

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for 5 per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified.

The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHAS. J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ROGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	JOHN B. WEBB,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, JR.,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	ROBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 29, 1870.

ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an Act, approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a sinking Fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners under said act hereby authorize as follows:

Proposals will be received, according to regulations heretofore published, on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, July 7, 1870, at the Banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, the Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars of the Bonds or Stocks of the State of South Carolina.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.
J. L. NEAGLE, Comptroller-General.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General.
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate.
S. J. LEE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 8th day of July.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 9th prox.

F. R. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 8th day of July.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable in cash, free of Government tax, on and after July 20, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of that day.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, (free of all taxes,) payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-book will be closed from June 20 until that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on MONDAY, July 11, until when the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 5th July, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 18.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 166 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 40 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY SCHOOL BONDS due in New-York, July 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold coin at the Agency of the Bank of California.

LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 120 Broadway.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared payable on and after July 1, 1870.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 18th day of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before Monday, July 11, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSON RHOADES, }

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDING, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the quarter ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 28th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
June 27, 1870.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE Interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, July 1, 1870.

(Signed,) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

MERCHANTS' BANK, ST. LOUIS,
June 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
No. 142 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 25 until July 2.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 20, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared from the net profits for the six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on and after 11th inst.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,
SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Savannah Bank and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable MONDAY, July 11. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank.

EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 93 Broadway.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 6th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 1, 1870.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on TUESDAY, the 5th of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 293 CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 1.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 113 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this road falling due on July 1, 1870, will be paid at our office.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 22 Nassau-st.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the Bonds of this road, falling due on the 1st day of July, 1870, will be paid at our office.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 22 Nassau-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the Bonds of this road, falling due on the 1st day of July, 1870, will be paid at our office.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 22 Nassau-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 2,738.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. SMITH and DANIEL L. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James E. Smith and Daniel L. Thompson, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, je29-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,733.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE METROPOLITAN LOCK-VALVE COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of The Metropolitan Lock-valve Company, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, je29-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DIStrict of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of June, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD G. FLYNN, of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. To whom it may concern. GEO. W. BROWN, je22-law3wW* Assignee.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20

Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, July, 1870.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $5,000; and on all sums exceeding $5,000, Five Per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably to the provisions of the by-laws; and payable on and after

MONDAY, the 18th of July, 1870.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1870.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the THIRD MONDAY in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BRINSMADE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 18, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1870.

Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

FREDK. OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. HODGERS, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 263 6th-av., Booth's Theatre.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1 at seven per cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.

R. K. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 75 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN ORGANIZED for the convenience of depositors, and is open every day, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the reception and payment of money.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 upward.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
GEORGE T. JACKSON, First Vice-President.
WM. H. BEEBE, Second Vice-President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, AT THE rate of SIX PER CENT. per Annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after MONDAY, July 18.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 18, 1870.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 4 PARK-PLACE, entrance on PARK-PLACE.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. is declared on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable July 18. Money deposited by the 10th of each month will draw interest from the 1st of the month.

F. A. CONKLING, President.

WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

SCHNEBCAMP & ROSSAN, MANUFACTURERS,

No. 224 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby-st. Established, 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 15 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLIS.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., July 6 | Java, Wednesday, July 20
Samaria, Wednes., July 6 | Abyssinia, Thurs., July 21
Aleppo, Thursday, July 7 | Scotia, Wednes., July 27
China, Wednes., July 13 | Calabria, Thurs., July 28
Batavia, Thursday, July 14 | Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris ... $145, gold. Return tickets ... $250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets ... $150, gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA and SAMARIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 6th July. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, July 2
LAFAYETTE ... ROUSSEAU ... SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 20

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $80.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat. July 9	Caledonia	Wed. July 13
India	Sat. July 16	Iowa	Wed. July 20
Cambria	Sat. July 23	Dacian	Wed. July 27
Anglia	Sat. July 30	Dorian	Wed. Aug. 3
Australia	Sat. Aug. 6	Sidonian	Wed. Aug. 10
Columbia	Sat. Aug. 13	Britannia	Wed. Aug. 17

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ... July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ... July 13, at 4 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... July 20, at 11 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN ... July 27, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY, Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, July 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, July 16, 6 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 23, 12 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, Grace, Saturday, July 9, at 12 M.
HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, July 16, at 3 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 6TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One Hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 6—RISING STAR, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, July 5.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, July 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS ... July 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) ... July 14
COLUMBIA, E. VAN SICE ... July 21

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from [illegible] of cares and trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in selecting the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIP HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, July 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight 3 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch, for Squankum, Ocean-port, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M. 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 11:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 1:30 P. M. (via Port Monmouth Pier.) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M. (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:35, 10:15 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:05 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON.

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains North and West. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 13,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York,) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 24 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—LOW FARE—Only $1 to, being nearly $2 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., landing at West 34th-st. at 6¼ o'clock. Sundays [illegible]. Passengers for Albany and points beyond avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 4th	7:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th	... A. M.
Tuesday, 5th	... A. M.	Tuesday, 5th	... 12 M.
Wednesday, 6th	...	Wednesday, 6th	... P. M.
Thursday, 7th	...	Thursday, 7th	... P. M.
Friday, 8th	10:30 A. M.	Friday, 8th	... P. M.
Saturday, 9th	... P. M.	Saturday, 9th	4:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—[illegible] steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of [illegible], every afternoon [illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD [illegible] for New-Haven at [illegible] A. M. and at [illegible] P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The [illegible] NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL [illegible]

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEWBURG, landing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Milton and [illegible]. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 7 P. M. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 9 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business; no objection to the country. Call for two days at her last place, No. 26 Willow-st., between Middah and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 247 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City references; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 244 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 149 East 25th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as laundress in a private family; understands fluting; has good City reference and has no objection to the country. Call on or address LAUNDRESS, No. 457 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and nurse, or sewing or chamber-maid, country or City, or will travel with a lady, by an American young woman; is capable of teaching; she has the best City reference. Address No. 322 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; competent to do the marketing; best City reference. Call or address No. 1,364 Broadway, one door above 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands her business well; would go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call or address No. 103 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 1,080 3d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; has the best references as to competency and character. No. 380 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS French cook in a restaurant or hotel; City or country; good City reference. Apply at 416 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN OPERATOR, WHO HAS had twelve years' experience in making all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler and Wilson's machine, employment in the country. The advertiser is a Protestant, and prefers living in an English or American family. Address SEAMSTRESS, Box No. 177 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; can operate on a sewing-machine, and has taken lessons in hair-dressing; or would take care of growing children, and assist with the chamber-work; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 123 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as efficient infant's nurse; can take entire charge, night and day, and bring up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 108 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; willing to go to the country for the Summer months; best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 15 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French cooking, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of desserts; good City references. Call at No. 422 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of children; willing to go to the country for the Summer as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference given. Call at No. 143 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 381 3d-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO UPstairs or general house-work for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; reference given. Call for three days at No. 330 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; would assist with the washing, if required; is a good cook and baker; has good references. Call at No. 143 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman; very respectable; excellent cook; meats, game, soup of all kinds, pastry, creams, &c.; excellent baker; good reference; country or City. Call at No. 355 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN, A situation to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 236 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress, or cook and washer for a small family; good City references. Apply at No. 360 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the hour or by the day, to do washing and ironing or any kind of work. Call at No 219 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and has excellent City references. Apply at No. 749 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to cook and help with the washing in the City. Address No. 77 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with the washing; an excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 143 West 49th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 233 4TH-AV.—All French, English, American, Scotch, German, Irish lady's maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, excellent and other cooks, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed wanted.

ALL GOOD SERVANTS, SUCH AS cooks, house-workers, chamber-maids, laundresses, &c., for country and City, Protestants and Catholics, can be obtained today at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d-st.

ALL LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD servants of all nationalities, should not fail to call at four doors above 10th-st., on 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., MAY always be found servants for City and country, in all capacities—cooks, chamber-maids, nurses, &c.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 129 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

PARTIES DESIRING VIRGINIA servants may get them on short notice by applying at Bible-house, Room No. 47.

SIMMS' NEW OFFICE, NO. 346 6th-av., supplies first-class colored servants to fill every capacity at the shortest notice.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; will be found willing and obliging, and make himself generally useful; has best of reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; is willing and obliging in every way; no objection to City or country; best City references. Address P. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION on a gentleman's place in the country as groom or assistant gardener; will be found willing and obliging; recommendations if required. Address C. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible] long experience; no children; [illegible] Address COACHMAN, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in the country; best reference given; four years with last employer and twelve years' experience, and trusty in every way. Apply to T. H., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; six years' reference from last place. Address L. D., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man, to go in the country; has City references. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 83 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Apply or address J. F., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of long experience. Has first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Address THOMAS, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a married man, German; perfectly understands his business; best of City and country reference. Address G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; can milk; good references. Address J. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 40 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price, $20. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

TO CAR-WHEEL MAKERS.—WANTED a foreman for a Canadian car-wheel foundry; he must be a practical molder, an experienced mechanic and well up in the mixing and melting of iron; good references required. Address by letter A. Z., St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

WANTED—ALL SMART GIRLS IN WANT of good situations, at highest wages, in City and country; American, English, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Irish; Protestant and others, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Selected Employment Agency, No. 111 6th-av., corner of 10th-st., in the store.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WANTED at CARPENTER'S old-established Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses and house-workers; also for girls lately landed. No charge till engaged.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT — STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. FOSTER, Receiver of the estate of THOMAS W. CARY, plaintiff, against THOMAS W. CARY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, at Belmont, in said county, March 10, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1870.

WARD & JONES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN

PARIS PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,

PLAIN AND FIGURED BAREGES, GAUZE CHAMBRIAS,

ALL-SILK AND SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,

MOHAIRS, MOZAMBIQUES, SUMMER POPLINS,

SUFF LINENS, CRETONS, CAMBRICS, PIQUES, &c., &c.

STRIPED AND CHECKED FANCY-COLORED AND GRISAILLE SILKS.

LINEN AND PIQUE SUITS, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

CHALLIE MIGNONS AND FRENCH SEA-SIDE JACKETS,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING,

WHITE AND COLORED FRENCH AND LAWN SUITS,

LAWN AND CAMBRIC SEA-SIDE SUITS,

MORNING WRAPPERS IN CAMBRIC AND LAWN,

BATHING SUITS, REGATTA AND SEA-SIDE HATS,

UNDER-GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND CAMBRIC SUITS, &c.,

HANDKERCHIEFS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS AND LACES.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, CRAVATS, TIES, SASH RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF SUMMER SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering the balance of their SUMMER SHAWL STOCK at EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.

BAREGE SQUARE SHAWLS, $2 and upward, value $3 50.

CREPE MARETZ SHAWLS, $3 and upward, value $4 50.

CHALLIE SHAWLS, $3 and upward, value $4 50.

GRENADINE SHAWLS, $4 50 and upward, value $6 50.

Also, THE SEASIDE AND CARRIAGE FORMOSA, all colors, from $6 and upward.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BATHING DRESSES and NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

A large variety at low prices at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS HALF PRICE; LADIES' Hats half price. Summer Hats and Bonnets $5, worth $10; elegant Crape Bonnets $6; Real Lace Hats $14, worth $30. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 667 Broadway, upstairs.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 6, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the [illegible] ... pursuant to the provisions of an act to authorize the [illegible] ... One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and avenues in the City of New-York, passed April 22, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" at the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at [illegible] ... [illegible]

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, [illegible] Board of Assistant Aldermen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Nos. 458, 460 AND 462 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.

MR. DAVID T. LEAHY BECOMES from this date a partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of E. H. VAN INGEN & CO. E. H. VAN INGEN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

THE FIRM OF W. C. PICKERSGILL & CO. was dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS FIELDEN, on the 7th December last. Mr. JOHN R. GARDNER is intrusted with the liquidation of the late firm, and succeeds to the business in his own name and for his own account. W. C. PICKERSGILL.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of LAWRENCE & HAIGHT, for the transaction of a banking and stock-brokerage business, at No. 2 Exchange-court. T. B. LAWRENCE. E. HAIGHT, JR.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in this City, under the firm of J. K. GRACIE & HAIGHT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES K. GRACIE will continue the business under his own name, at the same place, 8 New-st.

HAVING WITHDRAWN FROM THE firm of BALL, BERGEN & RAY, I have this day associated with me Mr. EDWARD LORD, and will continue the manufacturing of Bonnet Frames, &c., at No. 97 Prince-st., under the firm name of BERGEN & LORD. EDWARD H. BERGEN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN GIVING notice that we have this day admitted Mr. ARNOLD NICOUD as partner in our firm. The firm continues as heretofore, under the name of SALTZMAN & CO. A. SALTZMAN. V. VUILLAUME.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

MR. JAMES WINSLOW THIS DAY resumes his position as a partner in this firm. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

JULY 1, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 6, 1870.

IMPORTERS HAVING MERCHANDISE stored in bond at the late bonded warehouse, section 1, Hudson River Railroad Depot, St. John's Park, are hereby notified to transfer their goods within forty-eight hours from date.

All merchandise remaining in said store on and after Friday, the 8th instant, will be transferred to No. 371 Washington-st., at the expense of the importer. (Signed,) M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.—A parlor floor neatly and elegantly furnished, would be let to a party of adults, with private table; an excellent [illegible] ... would let half of the house to first-class parties; price, with table, $100 per week; without board, $50; references given. For further particulars apply at DREWELO'S, No. 175 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NO. 109 North 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. A family leaving home would like to let the basement and first floor of their house, for three or four months, to a family of three or four persons; rent low; six rooms.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—To let, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with superior board; private table if desired; transient parties taken.

TO LET—NO. 209 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, at No. 62 South Washington-square; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE CATSKILL Mountains, at a private house; price from $8 to $10 per week; reductions for servants and children. Address R. H. LAYAYMAN, Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND EXCELLENT board in a desirable location; $10 per week for the season. No. 11 Market-st., Poughkeepsie.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, $6.

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

CHITTENANGO

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Madison County, N. Y. Drawing-room and sleeping cars, via Hudson River Railroad, from 30th-st. depot at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., through without change to Chittenango Station; or People's line of steamers, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M.; thence by New-York Central Railroad, from Albany, at 7 A. M. For circulars, with analysis, terms, &c., address Capt. W. D. STEWART, as above; or C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BLACK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CAMPTON VILLAGE, N. H.,

Eight miles from Plymouth, one of the most beautiful locations in New-Hampshire, at the junction of the Pemigewasset and Mad River Valleys; great variety of delightful drives and rambles; terms moderate. Address O. C. FOSS, Proprietor, Black Mountain House, Campton Village, N. H. Reference, T. M. Blossom, No. 203 2d-av.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND. Opening of the Bath Hotel, May 1. Opening of the Whey establishment, May 1. Repeated daily performance of the Spa Orchestra. A new water-course from the springs for the whole place.

INTERLAKEN—GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.—Season of 1870—Opened April 1. Reduced prices until July 15. ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York. BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1½ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over [illegible] private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms [illegible] families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.

The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 8:30, 11:30, 2:30; Peck-slip, East River, at 9, 12, 3; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, 3 o'clock.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Harlem Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired. J. & E. MYERS, Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

STEAM-BOAT EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boat SYLVAN SHORE can be chartered for excursions or for a period of time. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN L. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 357 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870. HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH B. BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 105 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of March, 1870. S. S. BRUSH, Executrix. MICHAEL SNOW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis L. Delafield, No. 59 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870. HENRY A. CRAM, GEORGE H. MOORE, Executors. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Proctor for Executors, No. 59 Wall-street, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE FAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of October, 1870. AUGUSTUS L. ALLEN, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence at Washington Heights, (Inwood Post-office,) in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1870. M. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 143 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870. JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. JNO. H. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8.

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM AND MISS LEONA CAVENDER, in Brougham's own new and original local drama, of extraordinary domestic interest, written expressly for her, and entitled MINNIE'S LUCK; OR, UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE, which must, however, be withdrawn, although in the height of its popularity, owing to the fact that MONDAY, JULY 11, is set apart for the first appearance of MR. JOSEPH K. EMMET, in Charles Gayler's drama of FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. LAST WEEK of FERNANDE, and LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 1. SATURDAY, July 9, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON AND LAST NIGHT OF FERNANDE—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TREASURER.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM is open to the public daily, from 9 to 5 and 7 till 10, for gentlemen only, at No. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THIS EVENING THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

INSTRUCTION.

VACATION PUPILS SHOULD TAKE a course of writing lessons of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH. Private or class instruction day and evening. College—Booth's Building.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J. J. R. BURWOOD, Principal. The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y., (formerly M. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR. The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV. The school will open Sept. 21. The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request. Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS IN AUTUMN.—Now is the time to apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:00, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M. Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M. Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M. Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 23.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting with Stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations, or Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M., *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M., 12 M., *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M., ‡2:15, 3:45, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M., ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., ‡12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, and ‡6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M., ‡1, ‡3:30, 4:15, 5 and ‡6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

June 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. & H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 8 P. M. train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M. and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in Traveler's Official Railway Guide and Burr's Connecticut River Valley Guide.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr. ... Proprietor
JOS. F. COLE ... Manager and Treasurer

POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS of the great spectacular romance, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, which must positively be withdrawn after this week. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1.

MONDAY, July 11—first time in many years of the beautiful grand ballet pantomime, entitled LA GISELLE, in which Mme. KATE LANNER'S celebrated VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE will make their first appearance in America.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, July 4, Last TWO PERFORMANCES of the season of THE HUGUENOT, with its fine casts and beautiful scenery.

Matinee at 1½ o'clock.
Evening at 8 o'clock.

and last night of the season.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MARVELOUS NOVELTY. THE FRENCH WRESTLERS, THE FRENCH WRESTLERS, Champions of the world, just brought to the United States by Samuel Colville, appear EVERY DAY at 2½ o'clock and EVERY EVENING at 9½ o'clock. Mons. D'ATALIE, Mons. D'ATALIE, THE MAN WITH THE IRON JAW, and Mlle. ANGELA, Mlle. ANGELA, The Beautiful French Herculean Lady, The Female Sampson, appear EVERY DAY at 3 o'clock and EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The first Summer exhibition of pictures and sculptures now open, (day-time only,) 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway, 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 3.

LECTURES.

ALL THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE subscribed for the lectures of Prof. W. I. DAVIS during the months of August, September and October of last year, are herewith informed that they will be entitled to attend, without payment, the two other lectures, which he will deliver next month. Notice of locality, day and hour will be given in due time. Prof. DAVIS was seriously prevented last year of continuing the course of three lectures which he had opened in Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, Nov. 6, 1869. W. I. DAVIS, Dr. of Phil. and former Professor at the University of St. Petersburg.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 250 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement and general style of the vessel will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1¼ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to be completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 15th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or they may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. e., exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor, G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 11 A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Christie-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Elizabeth-street, from Canal-street to Bleecker-street, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 7. For paving Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-street.

No. 9. For sewer outlet in Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, with branches in Avenue A, First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street and Eighty-eighth-street.

No. 10. For sewer in Water-street, between Moore-street and Coenties Slip, and Front-street, between Montgomery-street and Gouverneur-street.

No. 11. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy-fourth-street and Seventy-ninth-street, branches in Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-sixth-street, Seventy-seventh-street and Seventy-eighth-street.

No. 12. For sewer in First-avenue, between Houston-street and Third-street, Avenue A, between Second-street and Third-street, and Avenue B, between Third-street and Fourth-street.

No. 13. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

No. 14. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., South-street, from Jackson-street to Corlears-street, and Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street.

No. 15. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, (east side.)

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $500. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] Liberty-street, between 28th and 29th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 348 Bowery, one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SINGULAR HOMICIDE.

A Fight with Robbers—One of Them Killed.

At about 11 o'clock on Monday night, as HERMAN EPPINGER was returning to his home from a lager-beer saloon, where he had passed the evening, near the fire tower on Palisade-avenue, on Union Hill, he was accosted by three men, who asked the time. Their appearance being suspicious, EPPINGER refused to give the information asked, whereupon the three immediately attacked him with bludgeons and slung shots, knocking him senseless and robbing him of $40 in money and a silver watch and chain valued at about $25. Coming to his senses immediately, EPPINGER gave chase, calling out "stop thief," and hurling a stone or two at his assailants. They immediately turned upon him and again struck him to the earth. Thinking his life in danger, he drew a small pocket-knife and struck at one of the robbers, the knife passing between the sixth and seventh ribs, and penetrating the heart. The man, whose name was MICHAEL REYNOLDS, died in five minutes. Officers came up and arrested BARTLEY MULLEN, the third assailant, a brother of the deceased REYNOLDS making his escape. EPPINGER, after making his statement, immediately gave himself up. MULLEN, in his statement made to Coroner CRANE, said that he, the deceased and his brother were walking quietly along, when EPPINGER rushed up and without any provocation stabbed the deceased. The falsity of this story was at once apparent when EPPINGER'S watch and chain were found in the pocket of the deceased. REYNOLDS was a laborer, twenty-seven years of age, and lived at No. 121 Mulberry-street, New-York, and was unmarried. EPPINGER is a German butcher, of Hoboken, and is of a quiet, peaceable disposition. Coroner CRANE held an inquest at 4 P. M. yesterday, at which EPPINGER alone was examined, and testified to the facts as first stated. After taking EPPINGER'S testimony the inquest was adjourned till today at 10 A. M. EPPINGER'S head showed marks of most brutal usage, being bruised and cut to a fearful extent. The statement in the afternoon papers that EPPINGER used a butcher knife, and that the dead REYNOLDS was disemboweled, are incorrect. MULLEN has been locked up, to await the result of the investigation.

Kings County Republican Committee.

A very full meeting of the Kings County Republican Committee was held last evening in the rooms over the Post-office. Mr. RICHARDSON moved that steps be taken to organize an Executive Committee, and that a recess for fifteen minutes be taken. Objection was made, and a motion was made to table the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, which was lost by a vote of 63 to 38. The motion of Mr. RICHARDSON was then carried.

The Executive Committee was then announced as follows:

First Assembly District, Charles R. Phillips; Second, Samuel Burroughs; Third, James Johnston; Fourth, William Richardson; Fifth, E. D. Webster; Sixth, George H. Fisher; Seventh, Charles B. Morton; Eighth, H. S. Bellows; Ninth, laid over till next meeting.

A motion was made that the Committee adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were called.

Mr. MORTON rose to a point of order, which the Chairman, Mr. GEO. R. BENNET, refused to recognize, and declared the Committee adjourned.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, the Vice-President, then took the chair, amid considerable confusion, and called the meeting to order, upon which he recognized Mr. MORTON, who stated his point of order, which was that he rose to state his motion before the motion to adjourn was made.

Mr. RICHARDSON declared the point of order not well taken, whereupon the motion to adjourn was renewed and yeas and nays were called.

Mr. RICHARDSON then offered the chair to the President, but Mr. BENNET refused to take it.

The call on the yeas and nays resulted in yeas 7, nays 65.

A member moved that the crowd in the room take seats.

Mr. REEVES rose to address the meeting, without addressing the Chair, when he was called to order by the Vice-President, who directed that those who would not be seated, and the friends of ANDREW JOHNSON, and all rebels, retire. Considerable confusion ensued, but order was finally restored, the principal parties who had been instrumental in disturbing the meeting retiring.

Mr. RICHARDSON then explained the circumstances under which he took the chair, claiming that the motion to adjourn had not been legally carried, and that in consequence he felt it his duty to assume the Presidency of the Committee in accordance with the rule of the by-laws in the absence of the President, who had refused to act.

A member from Flatbush presented a resolution calling for a reorganization of the Republican Party in the Fourth Ward, and that a special committee be appointed to conduct said re-enrollment. In connection therewith he presented a petition from citizens of the Ward asking for a reorganization of the party in the Ward; also, affidavits showing that Republicans in the Ward had been refused enrollment.

The Chair suggested that Mr. BENJ. F. WAY be appointed as Chairman of the Special Committee, with HENRY V. VANDERVEER and JOHN T. BEMUS, for the purpose of re-enrolling the members of the party in the Fourth Ward.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to amend by striking out that portion of the resolution which referred to election of delegates to the General Committee. The motion was adopted and the resolution as amended was carried.

A resolution was offered for the re-enrollment of the Ninth Ward organization, and adopted.

The General Committee then adjourned.

A Mystery at Bay Ridge—The Body of a Telegraph Operator Found on the Beach.

On the Fourth of July, the body of a well-dressed man was discovered in the water on the beach, about two miles below Bay Ridge, L. I. The body was secured, and Coroner BENNETT notified, who proceeded at once to the spot to hold an inquest. Papers found upon his person indicated his name to be McLEOD D. LEWIS, a telegraph operator, late in the employ of the Franklin Telegraph Company, No. 11 Broad-street, in this City. Dispatches were shortly after sent to the office, and yesterday an intimate friend of the deceased went to Bay Ridge, and fully recognized the body. LEWIS was a man about thirty years of age, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a young wife, who at present is at Harper's Ferry, Va.

As the case is somewhat shrouded in mystery, the Coroner's jury has not, as yet, rendered a verdict. Some of the friends of the deceased think that he has been foully dealt with, while others, who have some knowledge of his private affairs, say that he had been unfortunate in money matters lately, which fact preyed upon his mind, and may have led to temporary aberration and suicide.

Suicide in Totowa, N. J.—A Man Blew His Head Off.

RICHARD OLIVER, fifty-one years of age, residing near Fall's Bridge, was found dead in a small grove near Ryerson's Woods, on Monday night, with his head shattered to atoms. A gun lay beside him, with a piece of string tied to the trigger and the other end attached to the foot of the dead man. It is supposed he placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired by pulling the string with his foot. Deceased was a man of intemperate habits and had considerable trouble with his family. He attempted suicide on Saturday last by taking poison, but his wife administered an emetic, saving his life that time. Monday morning he shook hands with his son, and told his wife he had done drinking in this life. He had been drinking steadily since about the middle of June. An inquest was held, at which his wife testified she had three times saved him from suicide, by hanging and by poison. The deceased was a Mason and will be buried by the Order.

Base-Ball—The Stars in Connecticut.

The champion amateur club, the noted Stars of Brooklyn, visited Middletown, Conn., on July 4, and there played two games, which attracted large crowds of spectators. Their first match was with the Mansfield Club, the champions of Connecticut, and their second with the Wesleyan University nine. JEWELL pitched in the first game, and ROGERS in the second, CUMMINGS having gone on his wedding tour. We append the score of runs in each innings of the two games.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Star	11	6	6	6	15—44
Mansfield	2	2	3	1	1—9

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Star	8	12	9	5	10	10	4—58
Wesleyan	7	0	1	1	1	0	6—16

Both games were played with an elastic ball, and the batting was of the heavy muffin order. The Stars play the White Stockings next Saturday, we believe.

The Election in Long Island City.

The following was the vote yesterday for officers of Long Island City: Mayor, A. D. Delmars Dem. and Rep.; Baron Bisbee, citizen; Delmars' majority, 407. Recorder, George Purcells, Dem.; J. B. Madden, citizens' and Rep. Purcells' majority, 297. Treasurer, John Horan, Dem.; James Tisdale, citizens' and Rep.; Horan's majority, 465. Collector, James Bradley, Dem. and citizens' H. C. Johnson, Rep.; J. J. Whitehead, Ind.; Bradley's majority, 380. Justice of the Peace, Paul Browne, Dem., Alex. Moran, citizens' and Rep.; Browne's majority, 343.

The following Aldermen are elected: First Ward, H. Rudolph, long term; Patrick Lonirgan, short term. Second Ward, Francis McNena, long term; Wm. E. Bragaw, short term. Third Ward, George Hunter, long term; —— Williams, short term. Fourth Ward, James E. Bennett, long term; John Wegart, short term. Fifth Ward, E. M. Hartshorn, long term; Wm. Carlin, short term. A large number of special sheriffs were sworn in. The election was the quietest one ever held in this section. Only two men were arrested in the entire city. Sheriff Durlow was at Hunter's Point during the day. Sheriffs O'Brien, of New-York, and Walters, of Queen County, were also in the city. The entire Democratic ticket was elected.

Horrible Murder Near Wappinger's Falls.

Some boys, on Monday, the 4th inst., found the body of a man in Wappinger's Creek, near New-Hamburg. He was in the eel-grass and weeds in shallow water, with hands clenched full of weeds. His body was towed down to the draw-bridge, when an inquest was held. On making search it appeared that the murder had been committed in the oat-field of a Mr. WILLIS, as there the man's hat and coat were found, just across a new road opened last Fall along the east bank of the creek, a wild place, where there are no dwellings.

The body was mangled and had stabs and cuts on throat and head, and the ground was marked with blood where the body was dragged across the road and thrown into the creek.

The man was a stranger, yet was seen on Sunday afternoon in Hughsonville, (the next village.) He had a ruffled shirt front, with gold studs and sleeve buttons, and otherwise was well dressed.

The verdict was death by violence by parties unknown. The body was put in charge of Mr. REDFIELD, the undertaker of the village of Wappinger's Falls.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday afternoon, a communication was received from Hon. JOHN G. SHUMAKER, representative of the Second Congressional District, stating that he had two cadetships at his disposal, and that he wished the Board to take the matter of filling them in hand, and make the proper examination of candidates. A committee, with power, was appointed to look after the matter. The Finance Committee reported that they had passed bills for payment amounting to $9,000, for the month of June. A resolution was presented by Mr. FARRON requesting the Mayor, the Controller and the County Clerk to issue certificates of indebtedness for $180,000, in accordance with the act of the Legislature authorizing the Board to spend $450,000 for building new school-houses. The amount asked was the last installment of the entire appropriation. On motion of Mr. KINSELLA the resolution was tabled, and the Board adjourned.

Probable Suicide at Port Jervis.

At Port Jervis, a girl named PRISCILLA JILLSON, nineteen years old, daughter of DAVID JILLSON, of Port Jervis, on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, took nearly one drachm of corrosive sublimate, in order to put an end to her life. Miss JILLSON has for some months past resided in the family of a farmer near Middletown, Orange County, N. Y. She was taken sick about a week ago, and her employer told her he did not want to keep her any longer. This and family troubles are assigned as the causes for her rash act. Her physician states that she cannot recover.

Fatal Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

A milk-train on the Harlem Railroad was run into at Katonah Station, a few evenings ago, by a down freight train. The collision resulted in the death of PHILANDER McDUFF, the milk agent, and several other persons were severely injured. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the neglect of brakemen on the freight train to attend to their duty.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

LUTHER S. LAWRENCE, a banker well known in the vicinity of Printing-house-square, died on July 3, at Little Rock, Ark., on his way to the Hot Springs. Mr. LAWRENCE was born at Pepperell, Mass., and came to New-York when he was twenty-one years of age, entering the firm of SATHU & CHURCH, and succeeding them in business in 1854.

Coroner FLYNN held an ante-mortem examination yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, in the case of JAMES W. RICKS, of No. 179 Clinton-street, who was by some unknown man, shot on Monday evening, as already reported. RICKS stated that his wife was insulted in the yard by three men, when he went down stairs to see who they were, as his wife was crying. MARGARET, the wife, pointed out the man in the lager-beer saloon, so RICKS went in and asked the man to step outside a minute, intending to ask the reason for his conduct. When the man was charged with the offense he denied it, and struck at RICKS, when a tussle ensued. The other two men came out, when one of them assisted the first in beating RICKS. The third man called to the others to stand back, and then shot RICKS in the breast. THOMAS E. NATHAWAY, arrested on the complaint of Mrs. RICKS and locked up by Justice SCOTT at Essex Market, was not identified by RICKS as his assailant. The wounded man declared that the prisoner had not assaulted him in any way. NATHAWAY was held as a witness.

The little steamer *City of Ragusa*, scarcely twenty feet in length, with her daring crew, has already traversed one-half of the ocean course, on her way from England to this country. On the 28th of June—about a week ago—she was spoken by the steamer *Holsatia*, in latitude 49° 35', longitude 32° 42'.

The *Christian Advocate* of this week says: "We are acquainted with several churches which hold the public evening services at 8 o'clock instead of 8, the usual hour. They thus avoid the unpleasant heat resulting from the gas or other lights used at a later hour. In every instance the change of hour gives satisfaction. Why may not the exception soon become the rule?"

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Justice BIXBY, MARTIN KARL, residing at No. 408 West Fiftieth-street, charged that as he was going along Ninth-avenue, near Fifty-third-street, Monday evening, he was set upon by SAMUEL HART and a number of others, who abused him badly and robbed him of his watch and chain, of the value of $45. FRANCIS KING appeared as a witness for HART, and stated that the affair was simply a drunken row, and that there were over 1,000 people around the men while they were fighting. The prisoner was committed to answer without bail.

Officer VAN EYCK arrested HUGH and JOHN J. MARTIN, brothers, on Monday night, on suspicion of their having set fire to their own liquor-store, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue. They were arraigned before Justice McQUADE, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, and were held for examination.

The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads have adopted increased rates for the transportation of cattle from Buffalo to this City. The low tolls of $1 per car load have been increased by this route to $40.

Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the East, has ordered the following as the hours for the starting of the Government steamer, between this City and Governor's Island, during the season: New-York, 7½, 12, 5½; Governor's Island, 8½, 3¼, 6¾. On Sunday, New-York, 10, 6¾; Governor's Island, 8, 5½.

Within the past ten days upward of 400 recruits have been forwarded from this City to regiments. There were 180 men sent to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, at St. Paul, Minn.; 100 to the Eighteenth Infantry, at Galveston, Texas, and a detachment of colored recruits to San Antonio, Texas.

WILLIAM McPHERSON and HENRY WINTERS were held to bail in $500 each, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of SIMON ABRAHAMS, No. 188 East Seventh-street, in Lion Park, on Monday evening.

JAMES McNAMARRA was charged, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, by Officer McDERMOTT, of the Thirtieth Precinct, with assaulting him while he was in the discharge of his duty, and attempting to rescue a prisoner whom the officer had arrested, in Lion Park, for intoxication. McNAMARRA was remanded for examination.

The head of the Department of Public Works has no intention of ordering the construction of any more free baths this season, nor of leasing any of the private ones. The funds appropriated for free-bath purposes are exhausted.

There were nearly 300 cases of drunkenness brought before Justice SCOTT at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, of which he promptly disposed. Some were incarcerated for ten days or fined $10 for their spree; while others more fortunate in being new offenders were discharged.

The arrivals at Castle Garden during Monday and Tuesday were: The *City of Brooklyn*, 419 emigrants; *Nevada*, 556; *Aleppo*, 544, and *China*, 359. Total, 1,872.

It is understood that Mayor HALL will appoint the four Commissioners for superintending the construction of the new Court-house next week.

There were exciting times on the Coney Island boats on the night of the Fourth of July. The thieves had it their own way, robbing the passengers and beating those who resisted.

PATRICK KANE, a truck-driver, was severely injured, yesterday. His team ran away, throwing him off the truck in Reade-street, the wheels passing over his body. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN R. LOCKWOOD'S hay barge, at Pier No. 40 East River, was slightly damaged by fire last evening.

The members of Companies A and B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Capts. STYLE and CULLEN, will make an excursion to Long Branch on the 2d prox.

The following sudden deaths were reported yesterday: JOHN KESLER, dropped dead in street. The body was sent to the Morgue. MARY DUNN, servant at No. 142 West Thirty-fourth-street. FRANCIS CONRAD, aged three years, No. 190 Second-street; and RICHARD FLYNN, aged seventy, dropped dead in Vesey-street, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice COX, yesterday, JOHN F. GLEROK, of No. 756 Greenwich-street, charged WINSLOW COLWELL with having stolen from him property valued at $65. The prisoner was committed to answer at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail.

JOHN SHARKEY, of West Thirty-fifth-street, was charged before Justice COX, of Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, with having assaulted JOSEPH JAMES, of No. 338 West Fortieth-street. SHARKEY was held to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000.

The officers of the Court of General Sessions assembled at the Court-room, yesterday morning, for the purpose of opening the July term. Recorder HACKETT presided. The crier made the usual announcement, after which the Court was adjourned until this morning without transacting any criminal business.

At the conclusion of the examination of R. BURK, of No. 302 East Eleventh-street, EUGENE E. HAYS, a Post-office clerk, and CHARLES H. BASS, of No. 4 West Fourteenth-street, yesterday, as witnesses in the case of HARRY F. C. SEYMOUR, charged with having fraudulently possessed himself of $19 95, by means of a postal order addressed to E. YOUNG & CO., the accused was held under $500 bail by Commissioner OSBORN to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CHARLES KEISTER, aged forty-seven, a German living at No. 640 East Eleventh-street, died, yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, of injuries sustained, on the 30th ult., by being crushed between a ferry-boat and the pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River.

The dead body of a child was found yesterday in a box, at Pier No. 4, North River, and removed to the Morgue.

ALEX. PORRO, aged fifty, died yesterday of injuries sustained by a fall from the second-story of the building, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, where he was at work.

Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING, who died in this City last week, is said to have left an estate valued at $2,500,000.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Washington-square today from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Coroner JONES and a jury held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Mrs. JOHN T. BRAINARD, who was, on Friday last, poisoned by mistake by ROBERT G. WEEH, druggist, at the corner of Washington and Fulton avenues. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and censured both WEEH and his employer, Mr. GORE.

In compliance with the orders from the Census Office, Washington, directing the Police of Brooklyn to furnish the closest possible estimate of the number of horses and cattle, within the limits of the City on the 1st of June, 1870, DANIEL D. BRIGGS, President of the Brooklyn Board of Police, reports as follows: Horses used for draught, 13,814; horses used for driving, 2,928; neat cattle, 2,951.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning for the purpose of trying those accused of neglect of duty. The only case brought up was that of FRANCIS J. RINN, who was accused of intoxication. He was found guilty and expelled the force. The Board intend purchasing in a few days 20,000 feet of new hose for the Department.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking action on the death of Ex-Mayor BRUSH. Resolutions were adopted tendering the sympathy of the Board to the bereaved family, and assuring them that Mr. BRUSH, when in office, always acquitted himself with dignity and ability.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH sent word, yesterday morning, to the Controller's Office, to have the date on the Park bonds changed, in obedience to the mandamus issued by Judge PRATT. He also requested that the coupons bearing the erroneous dates be cut off, stating, at the same time, that after the making of these changes he would sign the bonds.

Judge NEILSON took his seat, yesterday, on the City Court Bench for the first time. Application was made to him by Gen. CROOKE for an order in a certain case, but the Judge refused to act in the matter, saying that he was uncertain whether he was entitled to his seat at the present term, some holding that he does not legally come into office until the first Monday in January. Gen. CROOKE, on receiving this answer, at once made application to Judge PRATT, at the Supreme Court, for a mandamus compelling Judge NEILSON to grant the order. The desired order was issued.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday morning, the following persons were appointed Sergeants: JOHN SLOAT, to the Sixth Precinct; THOMAS McKEE, to the Tenth Precinct; LEONARD W. ELLIOTT, to the Seventh Precinct, and LEWIS WORTH to the Ninth Sub-Precinct.

Mrs. KRAMMER, residing on Bushwick-avenue, near Stagg-street, was, in company with two other ladies, thrown from her wagon, in Myrtle-avenue yesterday, and severely injured, the wheel passing over her body.

JOHN CHURCH, aged twenty-eight, of No. 737 East Ninth-street, fell down stairs at No. 437 East Eleventh-street, and sustained a concussion of the brain. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

JAMES REILLY, of No. 34 Hudson-street, was assaulted in West Broadway, by three men last night, when one of them stabbed him and the others used their fists. All escaped.

LONG ISLAND.

As the 10½ P. M. train from Whitestone was stopping at West Flushing Monday night, a man, named FANIGAN, residing in Fifth-avenue, near Coyt-street, Brooklyn, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to get on the train and fell between the cars and the depot platform. He was injured severely if not fatally. A second accident, of a similar nature, happened at Woodside on the arrival of the same train. Mr. JAMES DOWDNEY, of New-York, was caught between two cars and had both legs badly mangled.

STATEN ISLAND.

The number of fires that occurred on the island on the Fourth, as far as heard from yesterday, was four. The residence of Mr. KELLOCK, at Middleton, was badly damaged, as was also a large out-house of Mr CARTER'S, near Stapleton. Mr. BURNS' house, in Swan-street, Tompkinsville, and a large stable and cow-house at New-Dorp were burned.

Ex-Capt. HOLBROOK, of the Metropolitan Police, lately appointed one of the Sergeants of the new Police force, has been placed in charge of the Station-house at Stapleton, and Sergt. EASTERBROOK at Factoryville, until the new head-quarters at Port Richmond are put in repair. The force is now completely organized, and is under the command of Capt. LA FORGE, an energetic gentleman, who has been an inhabitant of the island for nearly sixty years.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual distribution of premiums to pupils in the Ursuline Academy, East Morrisania, will take place this afternoon. The exercises, which are usually of a very interesting character, will commence at 2 o'clock.

The annual picnic of Alert Engine Company No. 2, of West Farms, held at Lydig's Woods on Monday last, was attended by about 2,000 persons, and the festivities proved satisfactory and pleasant in the highest degree.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, several prisoners were arraigned before Judge RANDOLPH, yesterday morning, and pleaded to the several charges against them. CHAS. ROONEY pleaded not guilty to entering and robbing the bakery of Justice HAYBECK, in Jersey City. MICHAEL O'BRIEN pleaded not guilty to a charge of embezzlement from WM. E. HUGHES.

A well-known broker in New-York who has been doing business with a number of sheepskin and leather manufacturers in Newark, is alleged to have absconded with several thousand dollars of other people's money. One South Market-street firm paid him $3,309 for a lot of sheep-skins, for which they are now asked to pay again by a merchant in New-York, from whom the broker obtained them. The total amount of loss to Newark and New-York parties is reported to be about $25,000.

No time has been fixed for the argument of the contested will case in relation to the Stevens Battery before Chancellor ZABRISKIE. At the last hearing before the Chancellor it was agreed between counsel that when the United States Government should pass a resolution permitting the State of New-Jersey to accept the Battery, then counsel would submit their case by brief, and without argument. Since then no time has been fixed, and no further action has been taken in the chancery proceeding.

About 8,000 Newarkers went on excursions yesterday. The St. John's Literary Society went to Longport, L. I., on the steamer *Sleepy Hollow*. The Osceola Lodge, O. U. A. M., went to Iona Island on the *Magenta*. The Young Men's Catholic Association went to Englewood Park on the steamer *Wyoming* and bark *Anna*. The Emmit Zouaves went to Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson, occupying the steamer *Joseph Johnson* and barge *Walter Sands*. A party went to Coney Island on the *Naushon*, and the Hartson Lodge, I. O. of O. F. went to Rutherford Park on the steamer *Rochester*.

A few days since Miss IDA DE CAMP, a young lady of about fifteen years, whose parents reside at No. 27 Vesey-street, Newark, died, and at the appointed time the funeral services were held. The room in which the coffin was placed was crowded almost to suffocation. When the services were in progress the floor gave way, and coffin, mourners and all were precipitated into the room below. The coffin was broken open, women shrieked and fainted, and for a while the uproar was intense. Finally order was restored, the coffin was mended, and the exercises concluded.

A singular explosion occurred in the store of the American Tea Company, on State-street, Trenton, yesterday morning. A strong smell of gas being perceptible in the vicinity of the large show-window, a person applied a lighted match up and down the gas-pipe, when a terrific explosion followed, blowing the window to pieces and destroying about $250 worth of property. The noise of the explosion resembled the firing of a cannon, and shook the surrounding buildings to the distance of half a block.

GEORGE MILLER, residing at No. 146 South-street, Newark, complained at the Police Station, yesterday, that on July 4, JAMES HUBBARD, conductor of horse-car No. 55, Broad-street line, struck him in the face, put him off the car, fired a revolver at him, missing him, and finally hit him over the head with the butt-end of the revolver. Conductor HUBBARD was arrested yesterday, and bailed in the sum of $200.

A large cannon belonging to No. 3 Truck Company, Newark, exploded, Monday, and pieces of the cannon and of the carriage flew with great fury across several streets and into windows and doors, just missing several persons, but injuring no one.

ANNIE MARIA HART, aged one and one half years, whose parents reside at No. 222 Grove-street, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon after a sickness of twelve hours. She was taken with symptoms of cholera infantum, and though five physicians were applied to none went to see her. They said they were too busy; that the parents might bring the child to them, but its extreme illness rendered this impossible, and she died without medical attendance. The Coroner, learning the facts, granted a permit for burial.

HERMAN KAPP appeared at the Police Station in Newark late Monday night, and stated that his wife had that day eloped with a young man named JOHN WEIDNEMEYER, and, what he regretted far more, was, that she took with her their little three-year-old boy, $85 in cash and a quantity of household goods. At the same time, WEIDNEMEYER'S brother and a young girl joined their destinies and ran away. They went to New-York and took the boat for Rondout.

A fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, took place, at 10 o'clock Monday night, in a furniture-store in Elizabeth-avenue, in Elizabeth. The fire companies having just returned from the festivities of the day, succeeded in extinguishing it when it had caused damage to the extent of about $600.

The case brought by LOUIS DEHART for the recovery of the property stolen by SMITH *alias* Sweet, the diamond smuggler, was tried in the United States District Court at Trenton, yesterday. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and the goods, valued in all at about $38,000, were ordered to be delivered over to him.

A slight fire occurred in Sussex-street, near Greene, in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. It was caused by some children playing with fire-works on the top floor of a tenement-house. It was extinguished with but little damage.

A general mêlée took place on Monday evening, in the saloon kept by JACOB CHAMBER, on Elizabeth-avenue, in Elizabeth, in the course of which HENRY and CHRISTOPHER SCHOMBANE, and one WENTWORTH, were severely injured. Their assailants escaped.

The first official act of the new Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in Newark, was to offer $25 reward for information that will lead to the arrest of parties who have keys to the fire-alarm boxes, and are using them unlawfully.

Two boys and a young man succeeded in shooting off fingers, and otherwise damaging themselves, in Elizabeth, on the evening of the Fourth of July.

The Boston Harbor Commissioners Almost "Spilled" into the Sea.

From the Boston Herald, July 4.

The capsizing of the steamer *General Humphreys*, Gen. FOSTER'S steamer, in the harbor, on Friday, which has before been mentioned, was a pretty severe joke on the parties on board, and the matter has been kept as quiet as possible. The history of the affair has come out, however, through those who were down on other craft, and witnessed the danger and the rescue, and is somewhat as follows: The Harbor Commissioners, accompanied by the Legislative Harbor Committee, the Harbor Committee of the Boston City Government, Mayor SHURTLEFF and some other guests, made their annual excursion down the harbor on the day alluded to, and some of the party being of an adventurous turn of mind, wanted to land at Boston Light, and the officers of the craft acceded to the proposition. The harbor which they sought to make is not much frequented by vessels, and no commission has marked the channel or the treacherous ledges by buoys, and therefore the pilot had not much but sharp observation to guide him, and even this did not insure the steamer against a mishap. When within a short distance from the shore the craft mounted a boulder which lay in its path, and ran on so far that the steam power failed to carry her over or back. We do not know that every cheek was blanched with dismay, but there were some apprehensions of personal danger, for the tide was ebbing fast, and the ledge was so narrow, that unless the steamer should slip off, she must capsize and consign her inmates to the aqueous element, unsupported save by their swimming capacities. Now this ill accorded with the tastes of the gentlemen who had come for pleasure, and accordingly the flag was set Union down as a signal of distress, and the whistle blown vigorously to attract attention. Soon a tug-boat came along and took the imperiled disciples of Neptune on board, and none too soon either, for, as the last one, Mayor SHURTLEFF, left the *General Humphreys*, she gave a lurch to port and nearly capsized, still hanging by her stern on the ledge. The crockery, silverware and other utensils, which had just been used at the banquet, were all scattered overboard and sank in deep water, which existed on each side of the abrupt rock. This part of the affair is surely no joke to Gen. FOSTER. It is one of those accidents which are liable to occur to any one, but the Committee and their maritime friends feel no small degree of chagrin at the affair, and they have been exceedingly careful of their mention of the matter. It was known when they came up in the tug that something unusual had occurred, and the quietest account possible was given to the Press, but it became circulated in the navy-yard and about the wharves of Boston, until now the full extent of the story is quite generally known in such circles.

A Heavy Robbery of Gloves and Laces in Philadelphia—$10,000 Stolen.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, July 5.

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 3 o'clock, the lace and kid-glove store of GEORGE W. VOGEL, No. 1,202 Chestnut-street, was entered by thieves and robbed of goods valued at from $8,000 to $10,000. An entrance had been effected by the operators climbing the fence in the rear of the building and then prying open the back door, which was secured by an iron bar. Once in the store, they were safe from detection by either the private watchman or the Police, although there were two lights shining brightly in the place. Across the rear of the store there is a screen a few feet in height, used for the purpose of displaying the goods. This ran to the vicinity of the counter. The thieves worked on their hands and knees to the counter, behind which all the valuable goods were stored. Curtains descended from the ceiling to the floor, and when behind these curtains the thieves were safe from view. The goods, consisting of 135 dozen of JOUVIN'S kid gloves, on each of which the name of Mr. VOGEL was stamped, and handsome lace basques, collars, &c., were then removed to a wash-room adjacent, where they were packed up and carried off. The thieves evidently had filled their bags to their fullest capacity, as goods valued at several thousand dollars were left behind.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Lieut.-Commander KEYSER has been detailed from the Receiving-ship *Vandalia* and ordered to the Receiving-ship *Vermont*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 5.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened steady and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	93	....	92⅞
Consols for account	93	....	92⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅞	....	90⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	90⅞	....	90⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	89⅞	....	89⅞
U. S. 10-40s	88¼	....	88⅜
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	114½	115	115
Erie Railroad shares	19	19	19
A. & Gt. W. R. R. shares	22	....	27⅞

PARIS, July 5.—The Bourse opened dull—Rentes, 72f. 45c., and closed declining—Rentes, 72f. 17c.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm and quiet at 96¼@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer and closed quiet and steady; Middling Upland opened and closed at 9¾d., and Middling Orleans at 10d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS opened quiet; Wheat, 10s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White; 9s. 7d.@9s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western and 8s. 6d. for Red Winter; Corn, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European. The receipts of Wheat at Liverpool for the last three days have been 7,500 quarters, all of which were American. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 63s. ₱ cwt. for American. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 5—TALLOW dull. LINSEED-OIL firm. SUGAR afloat quiet. TURPENTINE dull.

HAVRE, July 5—COTTON opened heavy and closed quiet, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on spot 124½ francs ₱ cwt.

BREMEN, July 4—PETROLEUM opened flat at 6 thalers 20 groats, and closed quiet.

HAMBURG, July 5—PETROLEUM opened and closed quiet at 13 marcobanco 12 schilling.

ANTWERP, July 5—PETROLEUM opened and closed firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 5.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT closed same; No. 2, $1 03, cash; during the afternoon, dull, at $1 02¾@$1 03, cash. CORN declining; No. 2, 80¼c.@80½c.; during the afternoon, unchanged. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, seller's option, at 49c. RYE quiet and firm at 79c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES quiet. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $28 25@$28 50. LARD, 15¼c.@15½c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11½c.@11¾c., loose. Short-rib MIDDLES, 14¼c.@14½c. LIVE HOGS firm and moderately active at $8 85@$9 08 for fair to choice. CATTLE quiet at $4 85@$6 30 for Stockers to good shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 125,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 1,100 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet and easier at 4½c. on Corn to Buffalo.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5th.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 20½c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $27. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine $5@$5 12½; Extras $5 25@$5 37½; Spring Wheat, extra family, $6 25@$7; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 37½@$6 75; Fancy, $7 50@$8 50. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 45@$1 48 for State; $1 47 for Southern. RYE steady; Western, $1; State, $1 05. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 08@$1 09; Mixed Western, $1@$1 03. OATS steady at 62c.@63½c. COFFEE unchanged; Rio, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 18¼c. gold. SUGAR firm; Fair and Good Refining, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c. MOLASSES dull; Cuba Muscovado, 36c.@42c. PETROLEUM—small business; Crude, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Refined nominal. WHISKY quiet; Western Iron, $1. Beef CATTLE at a fair demand at an advance; sales, 1,400 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 9½c.@10c.; Fair to good, 7½c.@9c.; Common, 5c.@7c. SHEEP held firmly; sales, 9,000 at 4c.@6¼c. HOGS in demand; sales, 2,000 at $12 50@$12 75.

BUFFALO, July 5.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,000 bbls; Wheat, 285,000 bushels; Corn, 162,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 76,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c. to New-York. FLOUR dull and easy. WHEAT inactive and unsettled; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 12 in lots. CORN firm and in fair demand; sales 12,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, at 90c.; rejected, nominally 83c.@85c. OATS in fair demand for small parcels; sales 17,000 bushels Canadian at 58c., in store and in lots, and two car-loads Western at 58c. boat-loads No. 2 Western, nominally 57c. RYE and BARLEY—Nothing doing. PEAS dull at $1. PORK dull at $29 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 17½c. HIGHWINES nominally $1 01@$1 02, as to quantity. In store here, Monday—Wheat, 771,000 bushels; Corn, 204,000 bushels; Oats, 457,000 bushels; Rye, 30,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—FLOUR dull and nominal; Family, $5 80. WHEAT dull at $1 12@$1 15 for No. 2 and No. 1 Red; small sales of White at $1 35@$1 40. CORN dull, with a limited jobbing demand at 83c.@85c. OATS dull at 55c.@60c. RYE declining; sales at 98c.@$1. BARLEY dull; sales of New at $1@$1 05 for common to good; choice not salable better than $1 15. COTTON dull and entirely nominal; Middling offered at 19c. TOBACCO active and in good demand; sales 210 hhds. at $5 55@$29 45. WHISKY dull at 98c.@99c. LARD dull and nominal. MESS PORK dull and nominal; held at $31. BULK MEATS in good demand for Shoulders; 200,000 lbs. sold at 11¾c., loose, 12c. packed; Sides sold at 14½c. loose. BACON firm; Clear-rib Sides higher; sales at 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, 16¾c.@16½c. for Clear-rib Sides. HAMS, 21¼c.@23c. EXCHANGE steady at par buying.

OSWEGO, July 5.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7@$7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75@$8 for White; $6 50@$8 75 for Double Extra. All but one mill are selling at the outside quotations. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 25; sales, 2 car loads at $1 30. CORN quiet; No. 2 held at 95c. OATS scarce and quiet. RYE scarce and no sales. CORN-MEAL—$2 10 for bolted and $2 for unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $15@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$25; Middlings, $25@$30 per ton as to quality. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9c. Corn and Rye, 8½c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 45c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $5 20; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—39,000 bushels Wheat; 1,700,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—14,500 bushels Wheat, 313,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 19c.; sales, 1,150 bales; net receipts, 1,295 bales; coastwise, 24 bales; total, 1,379 bales; exports to Barcelona, 816 bales; to Malaga, 400 bales; to New-York, 2,462 bales; to Boston, 357 bales; stock, 82,369 bales. FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine, $5 15; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $5 75. CORN firmer; Mixed, 95c.; Yellow, $1; White, $1 10@$1 12½. OATS, 61c.@65c. BRAN, $1@$1 05. HAY, prime, $21@$22. PORK dull at $30 75@$31. BACON dull at 14½c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides. HAMS firmer at 22¼c.@23¼c. LARD firm; tierce, 15½c.@16½c.; keg, 18¼c.@19¼c. SUGAR firmer at 11¼c.@11¾c. MOLASSES, 50c.@75c. WHISKY, 95c.@$1 10. COFFEE inactive; prime, 17¼c.@17½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 111¾.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—TOBACCO active and firm. COTTON dull at 18c.@20c. ROPE, 8c.@9¼c. BAGGING, 20c. FLOUR flat; Superfine, $4@$4 75; Double Extra, $5@$5 50; Family, $6@$6 [illegible]. WHEAT dull; No. 2, $1 02@$1 05 for old; $1 15@$1 18 for new; No. 1, $1 19@$1 25. CORN advancing; Mixed, 78c.@82c.; Yellow, 83c.@85c.; White, 85c.@$1. OATS advancing; sales at 54c.@55c. RYE active at 75c.@81c. WHISKY steady at $1 03. MESS PORK, $30@$30 50 for extra heavy; Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c. LARD dull at 15c.@16c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 bbls; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling 18½c. FLOUR quiet and firm. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and in better demand. Mess PORK, $31; Bacon, 13½c. for Shoulders; 16¾c. for clear Rib Sides, 17¼c. for clear Sides. BULK MEATS, 12¼c. for Shoulders, 15¾c. for clear Rib Sides, 16c. for clear Sides. HAMS, 21½c. for Sugar Cured. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, 98c.@99c. TOBACCO active; sales 144 hhds. at $5@$7 50 for frosted to good lugs; $7 75@$20 50 for low to medium bright leaf. BAGGING firm; two pound Kentucky hemp, 30c. Machine made ROPE, 11c.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling 19¾c. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT more steady; Maryland, $1 50@$1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 40@$1 45; Western, $1 30@$1 35. CORN scarce and in demand for Prime White at $1 20; Yellow, $1 10. OATS quiet at 61@63c. MESS PORK quiet at $31. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Hams, 22c.@23c. LARD quiet at 16½c.@17c. WHISKY dull at $1@$1 03.

TOLEDO, July 5.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 57½c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,300 bbls; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,400 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 3,800 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—WHEAT dull and neglected, with a moderate supply. RYE nominal. CORN dull and drooping; sales, 400 bushels Western Mixed at $1 05; 500 bushels Round White at $1 05; 158 bags mixed State at $1 07. OATS steady and quiet; sales, 1 car No. 1 State at 71c.

MEMPHIS, July 5.—COTTON flat, with no sales; receipts, 184 bales; exports, 567 bales. FLOUR—Medium, $6@$6 25. CORN heavy at 90c.@$1. OATS dull at 55c.@56c. LARD dull. PORK dull; Shoulders 13c.@13¼c.; Sides, 16c.@16½c. for Clear Rib; 17c.@17½c. for Clear.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 1 State at $1 25. CORN dull and steady; held 91c.@93c. for No. 1; 90c. for No. 2. OATS dull; 57c. bid, 58c. asked. PETROLEUM quiet for Crude at $5 20; Refined, 28c.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—FLOUR heavy. WHEAT heavy; No. 1, $1 14; No. 2, $1 08. OATS declining; No. 2, 51c. RYE nominal. CORN nominal. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls; Wheat, 45,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls; Wheat, 200,000 bushels.

DETROIT, July 5.—WHEAT dull and lower; Extra, $1 31@$1 32; No. 1, $1 41@$1 42; Regular, $1 31; Amber, $1 31@$1 32. CORN quiet at 91c.@92c. OATS declining; Western, 55c.; State, 58c.

MOBILE, Ala., July 5.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts for three days, 208 bales; exports coastwise, 29 bales; stock, 10,530 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@19¼c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts since Saturday, 267 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,257 bales; stock, 10,332 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 5.—COTTON in fair demand; the offerings were light; Middling, 18½c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 236 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,271 bales; stock, 5,800 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., July 5.—COTTON inactive; Low Middling, 17½c.; sales, 40 bales; receipts since Saturday, 112 bales; exports, coastwise, 120 bales; stock, 1,342 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 5.—COTTON dull and lower; sales, 195 bales; receipts, 14 bales; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.

[Advertisement.]

HOW ABOUT THAT HAT?—All persons who observe must admire the taste of architects in City and country who are regenerating old and embellishing new buildings with the Mansard roof; and who, we ask, that regards his personal appearance or comfort, (old and young,) but admires the handiwork of KNOX, the Hatter, on whose shoulders rests the herculean task of regenerating old and improving the appearance and comfort of his race by providing, at a reasonable price, the Hat of the Period! Corner Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, July 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Hazy	56
Halifax	S. W.	Cloudy	58
Portland	E.	Cloudy	70
Boston	S. E.	Cloudy	68
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	76
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	70
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	74
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Raining	71
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	82
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	82
Savannah	S. S. W.	Cloudy	85
Augusta	S. E.	Cloudy	80
Oswego	S. W.	Cloudy	74
Buffalo	S.	Clear	69
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	76
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	74
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	86
Mobile	N. E.	Cloudy	79
New-Orleans	N. N. W.	Clear	82
Key West	S. E.	Cloudy	83
Havana	S. W.	Clear	84

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 5—*In steamship China, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. McEvers, Miss Cunard, Miss J. Cunard, Miss A. Cunard, Miss N. Cunard, Miss Karth and maid servant, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Clark, Lord Wodehouse, R. Wroughton, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cottle, John Meany, O. Jane, D. W. Barker, F. Barker, Mr. Mossman, Mr. Seagrave, J. D. Watson, R. Jones, G. Frederick, Mrs. Dwight and maid servant, George Test, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mathem, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Hay, Miss McCall, Mrs. and Mr. J. Read and child, Mrs. Hemminsley and 3 children, Clement Lee, E. M. Buchanan, L. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Strange, Mr. Parsons and son, General Cary and lady, E. David and Son, Mrs. Dwight, J. N. Brown, R. W. Ferguson, H. F. Richardson, D. T. Richardson, E. C. Johnston, Aitcheson Hendon, M. C. Smith, Mr. Ovington, H. Murhead, Mrs. A. B. Whitney, nurse and infant, J. N. O'Neil, A. S. Whitney, Miss Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Dubois, Mr. Dubois, Jr., G. Glackmixer, T. Hiller, D. Warner, J. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and infant, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Sheilton, J. B. English, George B. Shute, J. Reeves, A. Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Stevenson.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—D. Rosenheim, H. Beckhardt, H. Meinhardt, S. Hexter, Miss Kuidon, Mrs. Frank, Miss West, Miss A. Hartridge, Mrs. Beckwith and 2 children, Master Beckwith, Miss Brookemboro, Mrs. M. Hatch, 3 children and nurse, Miss Herty, Wm. H. Knapp, Miss Mills, Wm. Joyneon, J. L. Cross, C. P. Gaither, G. L. Mills, A. F. Styles, H. Guerard, Miss Cahn, W. M. Newman, F. White, J. B. Taylor, Mrs. Gorton, Miss Gorton, P. Hart, T. B. Steere, Miss M. McAlpin, J. W. McAlpin, M. Uhl, H. Uhl, A. C. McAlpin, H. McAlpin, J. W. McAlpin, wife, child and 2 servants, Mrs. A. V. Le Roche and child, Mrs. Fish and 2 children, H. Rosenbaum, Capt. Cheever.

In steam-ship Ariadne, from Galveston.—Mrs. Spencer and sister, M. Dupree and wife, St. John Owens, Mrs. Kirkland and daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Petree, Mrs. J. S. Tewsbury, Miss J. O. Bannab, M. B. Cushing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:35 | Sun sets......7:34 | Moon sets....12:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:02 | Gov. Island..1:50 | Hell Gate....3:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Russia (Br.), Lott, Liverpool—C. G. Francklyn; Allemannia, (N. G.) Barends, Hamburg, &c.—Kunhardt & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia, A. C. Stimers; Knox, Philadelphia—Jas. Hand; City of Cork (Br.), Allen, Liverpool via Halifax—J. G. Dale; Idaho (Br.), Cutting, Liverpool—Williams & Guion; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c.—Old Dominion S. S. Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ship Elsinore, Clark, Cronstadt, De Groot & Peck.

Barks Adelina (Br.) Cairns, London, E. F. Morgan's Sons; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Ferndale (Br.) Fraser, Cork or Falmouth, Boyd & Hincken; Sinaeo (Ital.) [illegible], Gibraltar, Sgobel & Day.

Brigs Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Sagua, [illegible] Son & Co.; John Armstrong (Br.) Lange, St. Kitts, Jones & Gough; J. B. Brown, Ross, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. J. F. Farland, Collins, Gibraltar and Malta, A. Abbott; Marguerite (Fr.) Taffarel, St. Pierre (Mart.), H. A. Swan & Son; Thos. Winsmore, Morgan, Cat Island, J. B. Weeks; P. Blake (Br.) O'Brien, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Nymph (new), Eckerman, Havana, J. [illegible].

Arrived.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (N. G.) Meier, Hamburg June 22 and Havre 25th, with mdse. and 383 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced light variable winds to the Banks, and from thence strong westerly gales with rough sea and foggy weather; June 28, at 3 A. M., lat. 49 35, lon. 32 42, passed steamer City of Ragusa, 2 tons burden, 20 feet long, from Liverpool June 16, via Cork for New-York; July 2, lat. 41 31, lon. 58 54, passed ship Importer, from St. John for Liverpool; same date, lat. 41 24, lon. 58 48, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 5th, 65 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed bark Arcturus, (N. G.) from Antwerp for New-York.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool June 25, Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 311 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. July 2, lat. 44 04, lon. 54 55, passed steam-ship Cuba, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co. July 5, 30 miles S. from Delaware Light-ship, signalized brig Annie Tapscott, steering N. E. by E.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C. 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool June 22, and Queenstown, 23, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston, June 25 and Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 2, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, July 2, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Perseverance, Robinson, 45 days from Liverpool, Feb. 12, via Fayal, June 2, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Tapscott Brothers & Company. April 6, in lat. 48, lon. 32, during a heavy gale from N.W. sprung a leak and put into Fayal for repairs.

Ship Neptune, (N. G.,) Gerdes, Bremen, May 4, with mdse. and 155 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had light winds and fogs the entire passage; had 1 birth and 2 deaths among the passengers.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Havana, 15 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Company. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Brig Mary Stewart, (of Bangor,) Adams, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Crown Point, Perkins, Baracoa, 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pennell—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. winds and calms; July 2 was in collision with an unknown schr., carrying away her boat, main-boom and davits; received no damage.

Schr. Wm. D. Irish, Rathbury, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage; June 27, lat. 27 05, lon. 79 55, spoke bark Richard and Harriet, from Rio Janeiro, for New-York.

Schr. Zeyla, Crowell, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to W. O. Parks; has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, (of Norwich,) Hamilton, San Salvador 8 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Game Cock, Nickerson, Cat Island 8 ds., with fruit to Montell & Barto—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Masey, Washington, N. C. 4 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenburg.

Schr. Electa Bailey, Smith, Kennebec River 5 ds., with ice to Washington Ice Company.

Schr. James Bliss, Hatch, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. John Paynter, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Native, Dehart, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie F. Charles, Simmons, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George A. Gran, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. M. Wright, Ryder, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Victory, Higgins, Hogg's Bay, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Thos. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. S., 10 ds., with building stone to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to Crocker & Haley.

Schr. Geo. Gilium, Gardner, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sarah Gage, Davis, George's Banks, with fish to S. R. Miller.

Schr. W. R. Burns, Avery, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Olio, Bradford, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Suri, Warwick, New-Haven.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. New-Zealand, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Geo. N. Dexter, Mason, Providence.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Lyle, Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Norwich.

Schr. John J. Ward, Burham, Alexandria.

Canal-boat J. W. Russell, Gillett, Ottawa, 10 ds., with lath to Brett, Son & Co.

Canal-boat Mary, Adams, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to D. G. Brown.

Canal-boat Ashabel Wing, Macum, Ottawa 14 ds., with lumber to D. G. Brown.

Canal-boat W. A. Travis, Falto, Ottawa, 14 ds., with lumber to D. G. Brown.

Canal-boat James Parker, Stevens, Ottawa, 14 ds., with lumber to D. G. Brown.

BELOW—Bark Arcturus, (N. G.,) Zielke, Antwerp May 10.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Allemannia, for Hamburg; City of Cork, for Liverpool; Virgo, for Savannah; ship Antarctic, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 4.—ARR. Steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; barks Perilles, from Calcutta; Modena, from Cape Coast; Powashick, from Liverpool; M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; brigs Timothy Field, from Gorée; Rescue, from Sierra Leone; Chieftain, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Pomona, from Azura; Morning Star, from Bermuda.

5th—Arr. Bark St. Cloud, from Trapani.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, New-York; Prometheus, Philadelphia; Maryland, Baltimore; schr. Veto, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Arr. schr. Uncle Joe, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Annapolis, for Baltimore, from Liverpool. Barks Industrie, from Bremen; Veloz, from Point Tarbot; John Campbell, from Cardiff; Hannah, from Rio; Annie M. Nairn, from Havana. Brigs Cleta, from Mayaguez; Endria, from Rio; Excelsior, from Rio. Schrs. E. K. Brown and Lone Star, from West Indies.

Passed out, bark St. Lawrence, for Demerara; schr. Reward, from West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 2.—Arr. U. S. steamer Tallapoosa, New-York, for Portsmouth; (with Admiral Farragut and family on board) bark Norton Stover, for Portland; brigs Henry Perkins, for Boston; Hummingbird, (Br.) New-York, Windsor, N. S.; schrs. Carrie Tilton, Philadelphia, Boston; Annie R. Grammar, do., Salem; Howard Macomber, South Amboy, do.; Rebecca Florence, Elizabethport, Newburyport; Marie Foss, do., Portsmouth; Eagle, do., Davenport; Ann S. Cannon, Bucksport, Philadelphia; Monitor, Boston, New-York; Mary Ann, Calais, South Kingston, R. I.

Passed by Bark Volant, Ballo, Boston.

Sld. brigs Henry Perkins and Humming Bird, (Br.); schrs. Kate E. Rich, William S. Dehgton, A. M. Aldridge, Charles E. Smith, F. R. Hallock, Howard Macomber, Marie Foss, Eagle, A. R. Cramer, Rebecca Florence.

July 4—Arr. schrs. Maggie Cain, Philadelphia, Bath; Ruth S. Hodgdon, Rockland, for ——; Ella L. Pressey, New-York, for Portland.

Sld. United States steamer Tallapoosa; schrs. Monitor, Mary Ann, Ruth S. Hodgdon.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 4.—Arr. Steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 5.—Arr. 3d, Steam-ships Gen. Barnes, New-York; 4th, America, Baltimore; 5th, Oriental, Boston; bark Chancellor, Baltimore; schr. J. L. Leach, New-York.

Cld. 5th, steam-ship Virgo, New-York; bark Mag Queen, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Hope, (of Halifax,) Foster, from Ponce, P. R., reported July 2, is consigned cargo to Sturges & Co.—vessel to Duncan McColl. She reports having had light winds and calms the entire passage; June 7, lat. 29 15, lon. 73 28, passed schr. Eliza Bell, bound S.; left in port bark Gipsey, for New-York, to sail June 29; Josephine, Day, for do., June 21; left at Jamaica, P. R., brig Express, for do., June 22.

Spoken, &c.

June 28, lat. 29 38, lon. 73 10, spoke bark Plesidea, from Baltimore, for Havana.

June 28, lat. 41 31, lon. 54, ship Tyrian was seen, bound E.

June 21, lat. 25, lon. 75, spoke schr. Wm. G. Irish, from Pensacola, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, July 1.—The steamer Pioneer, from New-York, arrived on Sunday.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The steam-ship Malta, of the Cunard line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon; all well. The City of London, of the Inman line, also from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon.

LONDONDERRY, July 5.—The Allan line steamer Prussian, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5.—The steamer Rhein, from New-York, for Bremen, touched at this port today.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 230 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

180 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—twenty-five miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 200 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 800,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 180 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 180 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion are greatly in excess of our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

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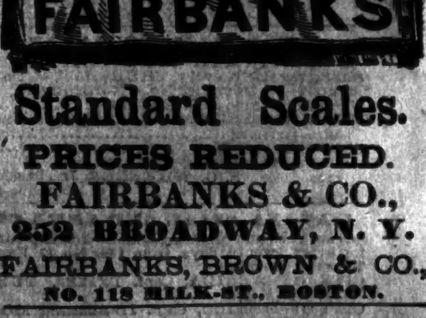

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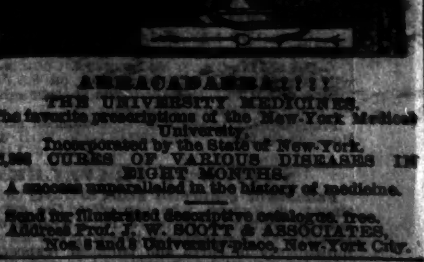

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